REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1935-1936

(Ending 30th June 1936)

BANGALORE:

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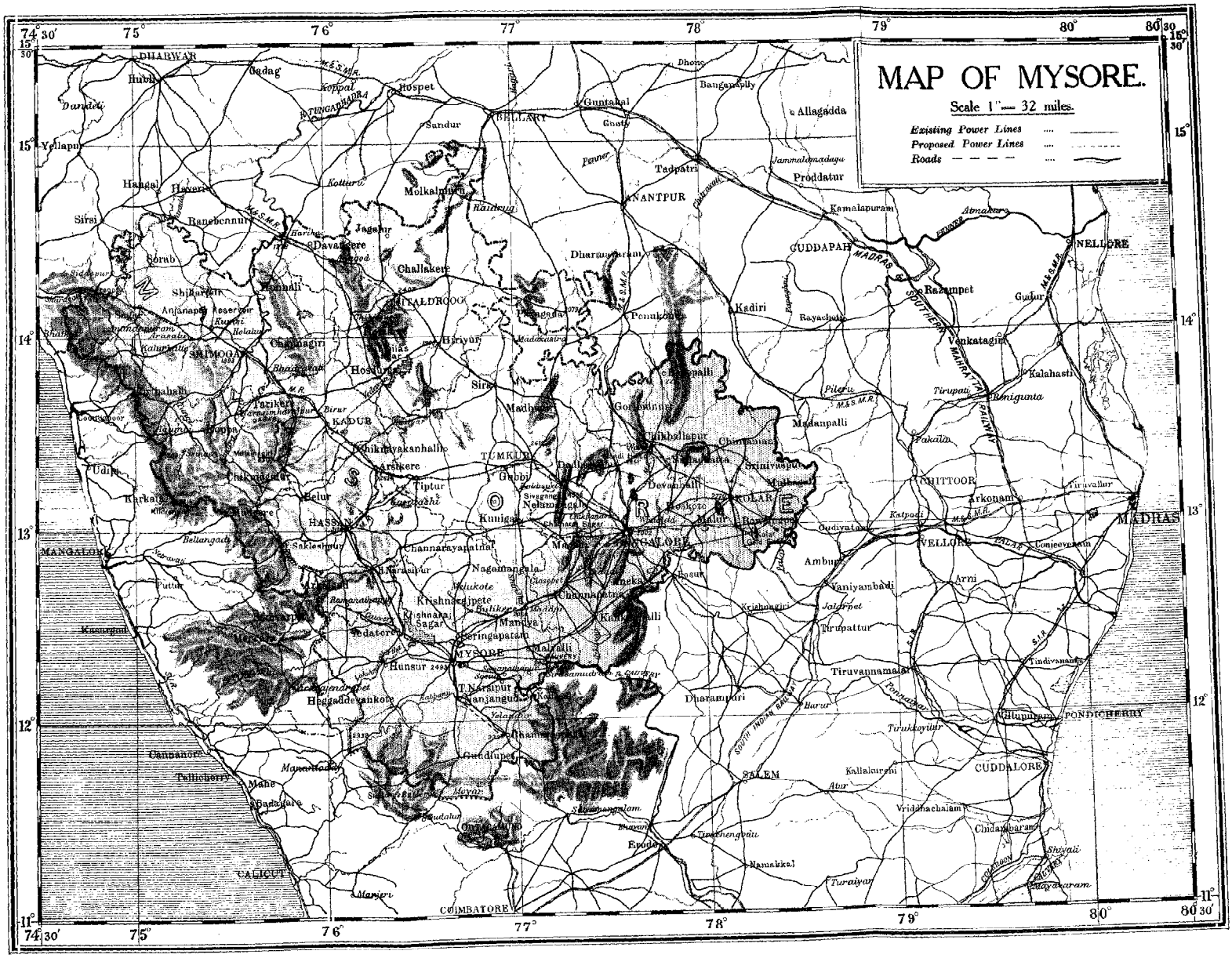
MAP OF MYSORE.
Scale 1" = 32 miles.
Existing Power Lines ....
Proposed Power Lines ....
Roads ....
74° 30'
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
80°
80° 30'
15° 30'
15°
14°
13°
12°
11°
DHARWAR
Hubli
Gadag
Koppal
Hospet
BELLARY
Guntakal
Gooty
Dhone
Bangalapally
Allagadda
Sandur
Yellapur
Hangal
Haveri
Kotturu
Molkalmuru
Raidrug
Penner
Tadpatri
Jammalamadugu
Proddatur
NANTPUR
Kamalapuram
Sirsi
Ranebennur
Harihar
Davangere
Jagalur
Dharmavaram
CUDDAPAH
Atmakur
NELLORE
Sorab
Shikarpur
Honnali
Challakere
CHITALDROOG
Penukonda
Kadiri
Rayachoti
Razampet
Gudur
Anjanapur Reservoir
Kumsi
Chennagiri
SHIMOGA
Hiriyur
Hosdurga
Sira
Madhugiri
Gowribidnur
Madanpalli
Vankatagiri
Kalahasti
Pileru
Tirupati
Renigunta
Tarikere
Birur
KADUR
Chikmiyakanhallie
TUMKUR
Tiptur
Arsikere
Gubbi
Tumkur
Chikmagalur
Udipi
Karkala
Belur
Nelamangala
Devanhalli
Srinivaspur
Chintamani
Mulbagal
KOLAR
CHITTOOR
Arkonam
Tiruvallur
Pakala
Kunigal
HASSAN
Bangalore
Gudiyatam
VELLORE
MADRAS
MANGALORE
Sakleshpur
Channarayapatna
Nagamangala
Ambur
Vaniyambadi
Arni
Krishnarajpur
Melukote
Krishnarajpet
Channapatna
Kankanhalli
Jalarpet
Tirupattur
Kasaragod
Periyapatna
Mandya
Seringapatam
MYSORE
Hunsur
T. Narsipur
Nanjangud
Tiruvannamalai
Tindivanam
Hegaddevankote
Dharampuri
Chupparam
PONDICHERRY
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Mahe
Gundlupet
Turukkoyilur
SALEM
Kallakurchi
CUDDALORE
Vridhachalam
Chidambaram
Erode
Namakkal
Turaiyur
Shiyali
Mayavaram
CALICUT
Manjeri
COIMBATORE

PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two Parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes, in narrative form, the ents of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given the various branches of the Administration.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

(1935-36)

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. In common with the rest of the Empire, and with the whole world, the Mysore State has mourned the passing of a great and good King, one who, in his modesty, described himself as "a very ordinary man," but who was, in fact, a pattern to all the world of goodness, of statesmanship, and of straight-forward dealing. His late Majesty was a great ruler and a great gentleman. He knew how to win and to retain the deep love and loyalty of his people, and no personality was more truly honoured in the world's esteem than that of the late King-Emperor.

2. The year was again shadowed over by domestic calamity on account of the prolonged illness and demise on the 12th April 1936 of His Highness the Maharaja's sister Princess Chaluvajammanniyavaru. Her loss was deeply felt, not only by His Highness and the members of his family, but by a large circle to whom she had endeared herself.

3. His Highness, who had suffered a severe breakdown in health at the close of the year 1934-35, stayed the whole of July, the greater part of August and nearly half of September in Bangalore.

4. On the 24th February 1936, His Highness presided on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the bridge at Ramnathpur in the Hassan district, and

on the 25th March 1936, over the special Convocation for the conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.

5. On the 27th June, mainly for reasons of health, His Highness the Maharaja sailed for Europe with a number of his staff per P. and O. *s.s. Ranpura.* It was His Highness's first journey across the seas, and was undertaken more as a matter of duty to himself and his State, than as a pleasure trip. His Highness left his State amid the heartiest good wishes of his people. It is a matter of gratification that he returned home greatly benefited in health and enriched by new and valuable experiences, which will in due time find expression in the development of the welfare of the State. He was accompanied by his brother, His Highness the Yuvaraja.

6. The Dewan visited Chidambaram to deliver the Convocation Address of the Annamalai University. He was present at Baroda on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. In June, he left Bangalore for Europe on duty with His Highness the Maharaja. The First Member of Council proceeded to Simla to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

7. The State was free from political trouble. There were no serious disturbances of the public peace.

8. The tone of the Press in Mysore was characterised by a high level of responsibility, while the papers outside the State exhibited a great measure of cordiality.

Representative Assembly

9. There were as usual two sessions of the Representative Assembly, lasting in all fourteen days. The important measures of legislation on which the Assembly was consulted were the Bill to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, the Maternity Benefit Bill, the Debt Conciliation Bill, the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Partnership, the Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Regulation XIV of 1928, and the Bill to remove disabilities relating to the marriage of Hindu widows. All these bills were accepted by the House. The Assembly discussed six resolutions and 74 representations.

10. The Legislative Council met in December 1935 and June 1936. Eighteen bills including one private bill were placed before the House for consideration. Fourteen were finally passed. Of these the most important were the amendment of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, empowering courts to direct payment by instalments on application by parties when passing a money decree, and the Mysore Factories Regulation, which consolidates and amends the law regulating labour in factories on the lines of the British Indian Factories Act of 1934. Legislative Council.

11. During the two sessions, 310 questions were answered and one resolution was discussed. There were 307 cut motions for consideration at the time of voting on demands. All the demands were passed.

12. The rainfall was 11 inches more than in the previous year and over one inch above the normal average. Though it was generally timely and well distributed, certain parts of the State suffered either on account of excess rains, as in parts of the Kolar district, or on account of untimely and inadequate rains as in portions of Mysore, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitaldrug. The excessive rainfall in Kolar resulted in the breach of seven major and ten minor tanks, and the entire village of Maddepalli in Bagepalli taluk was inundated. Gratuitous relief was afforded to the people affected. To meet the situation in parts that suffered from inadequacy of rainfall, remission of assessment was sanctioned to the extent of over half a lakh of rupees. There was no scarcity of fodder or of drinking water anywhere. The area under the principal crops, as also the net area cropped, was in excess of the previous year and the harvests were good. The prices of almost all the principal food grains recorded further decrease. The prices of commercial crops, such as areca, coffee and cardamom, also showed a downward tendency. Sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area still commanded good prices. In order to give some temporary relief, Government sanctioned a sum of three lakhs of rupees for granting loans to coffee growers. Seasonal conditions.

13. Labour was generally available in all the districts. The rates of daily wages remained practically stationary.

The relations between employers and employed were cordial.

Crime, Police and Administration of Justice.

14. The economic depression and the resultant unemployment led to an increase of crime. The number of cognisable offences of all classes reported was 21,217. The percentage of conviction in respect of cases under the Penal Code was 40·94. The number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police decreased from 22,929 to 21,229.

15. The number of original cases for disposal in criminal courts was 26,305. There was a marked increase in the number of murder and grievous hurt cases in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore, respectively.

16. There was an increase in the number of civil suits instituted, from 24,504 to 36,909. There was considerable increase in the average duration of cases in all Courts—Civil and Criminal, except the High Court in which the average duration of cases disposed of was reduced from 118·9 days to 37·76 days.

17. The appointments of the Fourth Judge to the High Court, the Additional District and Sessions Judge at Bangalore and the Additional Subordinate Judge at Bangalore were continued.

Prisons.

18. The number of admissions into the several jails and lock-ups rose from 8,061 to 9,432. The daily average number confined rose from 1,081 to 1,311 and the daily average number of convicts from 810 to 957. The Government have appointed a Committee to examine the question of introducing legislation for a Children's Act and of establishing a Borstal School in the State.

Local Self-Government, Municipalities.

19. Government sanctioned the requests of the Bangalore City Municipal Council that they should be permitted to elect their Vice-President and that the term of office of the President and the Vice-President should be limited to one year. The construction of a new building for the Municipal Offices at a cost of nearly one and a quarter lakhs of rupees and of a labour colony at Srirampuram at a cost of a lakh of rupees were completed. The health of the City was satisfactory except for occasional outbreaks of plague, cholera, small-pox and enteric fever. The Mysore City Municipal Council conducted a survey of housing con-

ditions with special reference to the poorer classes and the more crowded areas. The Council also floated a loan of ten lakhs of rupees for carrying out schemes of improvement and for repayment of old loans borrowed at higher rates of interest. Schemes for water supply to Konanur, Chitaldrug and Davangere were completed. Schemes for improving the water supply of Mandya, Ganjam, Kunigal, Closepet and Arsikere were sanctioned. The Municipal Councils of Channapatna, Mugur and Honnali were suspended for a period of two years, as they were found incompetent to perform the duties imposed on them by law.

District Boards.

20. The Mysore District Board floated a loan of Rs. 7,00,000 at 3½ per cent for the purpose of public works, and the Hassan District Board borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Ramnathpur. Proposals are under consideration for the construction of bridges over the Arkavati and the Shimsha at Kankanhalli and Halagur, respectively, and for a girder bridge over the Hagari at Bilichodu. The Presidents of all District Boards except those of Bangalore and Kadur District Boards attended, as delegates, the All-India Local Self-Government Conference held at Delhi in March 1936.

Village Panchayats.

21. While the number of Panchayats in which apathy or faction is responsible for lack of interest is still large, many of the Panchayats showed considerable progress in the opening of village roads, construction of tunnels and culverts, opening of village parks, purchase of agricultural implements, free distribution of quinine and maternity work. Water supply schemes for the Satanur and Turuvanur Panchayats were completed during the year. Eleven additional Village Panchayats utilised electric power for street lighting. Fresh impetus was given to rural reconstruction work by the starting of a scheme of intensive propaganda for rural welfare in certain selected villages of each district. In pursuance of this scheme, 189 Village Panchayats have been selected for special attention with defined programmes of intensive work. The Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dodballapur continued its activities. The total expenditure from Village Panchayat funds amounted to Rs. 7,47,029, in addition to which communal labour was contributed to a value of Rs. 1,50,000.

Production and Distribution. Agriculture.

22. The Chemical section of the Agricultural Department continued experiments in ragi, cotton, tobacco, paddy, groundnut, sugarcane and coffee. The special studies of coffee which are financed by the United Planters Association of South India, were continued. Experiments in the use of sulphur and molasses as a means of reclaiming alkaline land in the Irwin Canal tract were made on nearly 100 acres of land. The Mycological section devoted a large part of their attention to *koleroga* of areca. The Entomological section devoted their special attention to sugarcane and coffee stem borers.

23. As an experimental measure, the cultivation of tobacco was extended to Hunsur, Kamplapura, Periyapatna, Goribidnur, Mandya and Babbur. The Botanical section treated sugarcane, groundnut, potato and cotton with X-ray, with a view to evolve new varieties. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture against certain diseases of apples and grapes was found to be successful.

Veterinary and Live Stock.

24. The mortality among cattle showed a further decrease, and the mortality through rinderpest was the lowest on record. Four dispensaries were newly opened, bringing up the total number of veterinary institutions to 68. The Department undertook a marketing survey relating to eggs, milk, hides and skins and cattle. The total number of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur was 945 at the beginning and 919 at the end of the year.

Sericulture.

25. The conditions of the silk industry continued to be very precarious owing to the keen competition of the Japanese. Representations have been made to the Government of India for the amendment of the protective duties and they have agreed to increase the duty on spun silk by 14 annas a pound. The demand for the products of the silk-weaving factory continued to be keen, but here again much competition was encountered, and had to be met by a constant search for newer and more attractive designs of such goods as hand-kerchiefs, ties and lace-bordered *saris*.

26. Foreign competition is also being met by improving and cheapening local processes. A scheme of grainage expansion has been undertaken and a sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for the purpose. A bonus scheme is provided

for the raising of mulberry topes and the bonus given to aided grainages increased. A cocoon market has been opened with gratifying results. Experiments on the refrigeration of silkworm eggs have been carried on and the Government of India have been good enough to sanction a subvention of Rs. 2,250 towards the scheme.

Industries.

27. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works have shared in the return to prosperity, which has been enjoyed by similar works in England and elsewhere. Already, before the steel plant was in operation, the Iron Works had earned a working profit for the first time.

28. The erection of the steel plant at Bhadravati was completed and the first charge was put on the 7th March; the big rolling mill started to operate on the 28th and the finishing mill a month later. There has, unfortunately, been an increase of four lakhs in the capital cost over the original capital estimate of Rs. 19 lakhs. The working costs, too, are still higher than those provided in the estimate, but they are steadily declining, and it is hoped that with an increase in output the estimated figure will be reached. The net result of the year's working of all sections of the Iron and Steel works is a profit of Rs. 93,417, which has been transferred to the depreciation account.

29. The total quantity of sandal oil sold was slightly less than in last year.

30. The business of the Sugar Factory continues to expand. An area of 9,354 acres has been planted to provide for the supply of cane, and the Company have made arrangements for increasing the acreage in the ensuing year. The quantity of sugar manufactured has increased, but the keen competition of other Indian factories is beginning to be felt, and it has been found necessary to reduce the price. Nevertheless, the Company has been able to declare an interim dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Meanwhile, the distillery has been satisfactorily developed and potable spirit to a value of over one lakh of rupees has been sold. A fair amount of business in denatured spirits has also been built up, and this has enabled the management to keep the distillery working for a larger number of hours. The use of power alcohol is still mainly confined to the Company themselves, and they have consumed about 30,000 gallons.

31. The Mysore Cement Works, the Paper Works and the Spun Silk Company have all passed from the stage of projects to that of realities. The manufacturing of cement had been under the consideration of Government for some years, and recently, the Board of Industries and Commerce recommended that a plant with a capacity of 60 tons a day of high grade Portland cement be installed. There are considerable advantages in establishing this plant at Bhadravati, not only because all the raw materials are available within economic distance, but also because the engineering and other facilities furnished by the Iron and Steel Works can be utilised.

32. Bhadravati will also form the centre of another important industry, *viz.*, the manufacture of pulp and paper. To ensure the successful establishment of this industry, Government have given valuable concessions.

33. Silk waste was once an important source of subsidiary revenue to the reeler, but the prices obtained have steadily fallen, and latterly there has been no demand. To help the sericulturists, Government have sanctioned a scheme for starting a Silk Waste Spinning Factory on a joint-stock basis. The factory will have three thousand spindles and a capacity of about 80,000 lbs. of spun yarn a year. The shares of the concern have been fully subscribed and a site has been selected for the Mills. It is hoped that, as soon as they begin work, the problem of profitably using the waste silk, which is at present a by-product, will have been solved.

34. The Government Soap Factory participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India. A separate agent was appointed to sell Mysore soaps in Ceylon.

35. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory is now carried on in three separate sections, one dealing with pharmaceutical preparations, the next with bitumen products and the third with lac. A committee has been constituted to review the progress of the pharmaceutical section and to advise on questions relating to new products. Meanwhile, over 58,000 pounds of medicines have been supplied to the Government Medical Stores. The demand for bitumen emulsion for treating road surfaces is on the increase, and it is proposed to set up another plant at Mysore to meet the

increased demand. The Government Lac Factory was taken over by the Laboratory and special attention was given to the improvement of the quality and colour of the button lac and shellac and to the manufacture of new products.

36. The Central Industrial Workshop manufactured an improved type of bullock cart and an improved water-lift. More than 1,000 ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural Department and the Mysore Sugar Factory. An improved type of loom was designed and its working was demonstrated in several places in and outside the State. The loom received special recognition at the Exhibitions at Patna and Delhi. It is proposed to undertake the manufacture of the same on a large scale, so as to bring it within easy reach of the weavers. Ten students of the School of Engineering, one from the Indian Institute of Science and 39 artisans, have received training.

37. The Government Weaving Institute gave training to 45 students, of whom 19 were in receipt of scholarships from local bodies or the Department of Public Instruction or Industries and Commerce. Four students were trained for the final certificate course of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination.

38. Several Home Industries Institutes in the State received grants, the total amounting to over Rs. 8,000; and the Department placed at the disposal of the Institutions located in Bangalore, the services of an embroidery instructor, a lady weaving demonstrator and a weaving inspector. Three hundred and sixty-one women were under training in these institutions. The production of *khadi* at the Badanval Spinning Centre increased from 68,915 square yards to 97,341 square yards, and from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 68,915 in value. The number of spinners and weavers supported by the Centre was 2,600 and 130, respectively.

39. Detailed investigations into the lacquerware industry at Channapatna were made with a view to regulating the competition between the local merchants and artisans, which has been responsible for a severe fall in prices. The introduction of new designs and improved appliances is also receiving attention. The other Cottage Industries to which attention is being paid by the Industrial Department are

bee-keeping, the manufacture of glue, leather goods, improvements in village *ganas* and coir ropes and mat-making.

40. The services of an expert have been secured for the Government Porcelain Factory and there has been an improvement in both the production and sales. Additional buildings and plant are under erection.

41. During the last two years, work on an experimental basis has been carried on in the manufacture of electrical accessories and allied products, and a sum of Rs. 70,000 has recently been sanctioned by Government for the establishment of a regular factory in the old Distillery Buildings. Facilities have also been afforded to a firm who were manufacturing electric accumulators in Bombay, and they have re-organised their concern and formed a joint-stock company which will work in the same premises. The factory has made a very promising start and has shown up to date, an output of Rs. 56,500, as against an investment of Rs. 51,400, and has made a profit of Rs. 3,174. In order to make full use of the equipment supplied, the Government have permitted the extension of the work of the factory to manufactures not directly connected with electrical apparatus, the most successful of which has been the manufacture of articles made of bakelite.

Factories and Labour.

42. The number of factories in the State working at the close of the year was 216, of which 51 were seasonal and the rest factories working throughout the year. The daily average number of persons employed was 20,708. The Workmen's Compensation Regulation was brought into line with the British Indian Act. There were four labour disputes of a minor character and they were quickly settled. The demand for labour was steady and there was no great change in local wages. The Board of Conciliation continued to function. Its existence has had salutary effect on the relations between employers and employees. The mining companies and the textile mills continued to devote considerable attention to improvements in the condition of labour.

Trade.

43. When compared with last year, both exports and imports showed an increase. Increases were noticeable in the export of grain and pulses, while ragi, paddy and

wheat flour showed a decrease. The quantity of arecanut exported showed an appreciable increase, but the raiyats were not benefited as the prices realised were low. The imports of rice and wheat registered heavy increases, which affected the price of the local produce. The export trade in cotton seeds and groundnut showed heavy decreases, though that in copra and gingelly showed some improvement. The improvement which was noticed in the export trade in raw cotton last year suffered a set-back. There was an increase in the exports of cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn. There was a fall in the value of exports of woollen piece goods. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State showed an increase.

Co-operation.

44. Under Co-operation, the most important event was the receipt of the report of the Committee presided over by *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, retired Chief Justice. The report has been published and the opinion of the public invited on the several recommendations of the Committee. Government hope to avail themselves of the assistance of this Committee in inaugurating sundry reforms at an early date. In particular, the position of the central financing institutions needs urgent attention. Recoveries have been small and sums over-due to the Apex Bank and the Land Mortgage Bank have increased by over Rs. 12 lakhs. There is no doubt that this state of affairs is due in a great measure to the continued depression, and the Apex Bank has met the situation in a liberal spirit by foregoing default interest, by appreciably reducing the rate of ordinary interest and by granting extension of time to societies that have made honest efforts to meet their obligations. Another direction in which the Government have tried to meet the public demand is the extension of the scheme of land mortgage banks. Four more land mortgage co-operative societies have been organized, bringing the total up to twenty-three, and it is under contemplation to bring eleven more taluks under the operation of the scheme. There was a fall in the number of societies and their membership, but the working capital increased by about Rs. 5 lakhs. Though the turnover for the year diminished, the net profit showed an increase.

Forests.

45. The area of the State Forests and plantations was 3,540 square miles. Among the species planted may be mentioned silveroak, casuarina, wattle, eucalyptus and pencil cedar. Many fruit plants were added to the orchards attached to the Forest bungalows. New nurseries were opened in all the districts for supplying plants to the District Boards and Village Panchayats. Creosoted *balagi* poles were supplied to the Electrical department and creosoted sleepers and special teak sleepers were supplied to the Railways and Iron and Steel Works.

46. Operations for the capture of elephants in a stockade were conducted for the London Film Production, Limited.

Geology and Mines.

47. The revenue derived from royalty on gold and silver amounted to Rs. 26 lakhs. In addition to this, the income-tax derived from the mines amounted to over Rs. 14 lakhs. The chrome trade suffered and the income was only Rs. 30,000.

48. An outstanding feature was the issue of a special prospecting license, extending almost over the entire State, to the Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Limited, to prospect for gold and silver. A geological survey of about 150 square miles was conducted.

49. The output of gold increased by 4,991·355 ounces. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 23,801, the majority working on the gold mines. Accidents on the mines decreased from 336 to 277, of which 43 were due to negligence or recklessness. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 19,883. There were 64 accidents and 13 deaths due to explosives.

Public Works.

50. The Vani Vilas bridge across the Kabbini at T.-Narsipur was opened for traffic in November 1935 by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. The foundation stone of the bridge across the Cauvery at Ramnathpur in the Hassan district was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on 24th February 1936. The work is financed by the Government of India and the Hassan District Board.

51. The foundation stone of the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar was graciously laid by His Highness the Yuvaraja on 11th December 1935 and construction was

started. The Children's hospital and the Parvathi Chandrasekhara dispensary were completed. The construction of a new mental hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,11,700 was undertaken. An obstetric ward to the Vani Vilas Hospital, a gift of *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. Sajjan Rao of Bangalore, was under construction.

52. The Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the District Board Office at Bangalore were completed and graciously opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja. The construction of the New Railway offices at Mysore costing Rs. 5½ lakhs, of the buildings for Telephone exchanges at Bangalore and Mysore costing about a lakh of rupees, of the frontage to the Exhibition buildings at Mysore, costing over half a lakh was taken up. The works connected with the Technological Institute at Bangalore are progressing rapidly.

53. The opening of a motor road to the Nandi Hills was sanctioned and the work started.

54. There was an increase of about Rs. 5 lakhs in expenditure on Public Works, which was necessitated by the rapid progress made in constructing a large number of buildings and irrigation works. Several experimental works in road surfacing were carried out on the Bangalore-Mysore road. The experiments comprised surface painting with tar, bitumen and molasses, surfacing with reinforced cement concrete and providing concrete slab trackways.

Development of Irrigation

55. The policy of extending irrigation works even when the return on the capital is low, has been steadily pursued. The construction of branch channels under the Krishnaraj Sagar was resumed. The construction of the Simsha branch from the Maddur branch channel, which is expected to bring an additional 15,000 acres under cultivation, is in progress.

56. The Anjanapur Reservoir which is designed to bring 10,000 acres under cultivation was in progress and was completed soon after the close of the year. Other principal tank works that were in progress were the Maralvadi tank in the Bangalore district, the Nidasale, Dalavoy, Thumbadi and Chandanahalli tanks in the Tumkur district, and the Kamasamudram tank in the Kolar district.

57. Anicut channels in process of construction included, in addition to numerous improvements and extensions of those under the Krishnaraj Sagar, a new scheme under the Maddur and Sulekere tanks in the Maddur taluk. There are also schemes for improving and extending the Chamaraj Left Bank channel, the Kattepur channel and the Sriramadevaru Dam North and South channels, and for opening out a new channel on the left bank of the Mandagere anicut. The works connected with the Bhimanahalli *ane* in the Mysore district were in progress.

Electricity.

58. To meet the growing demand for electric power, the Government sanctioned the raising of the storage level of the Krishnaraj Sagar Reservoir from 120 feet to 124 feet. This means the submersion of an additional area, and seventeen villages will be affected. Necessary arrangements have been made to carry through the delicate and difficult task for providing the families affected with suitable land in exchange for that submerged, so that no undue hardship may result. In the same connection, a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 12·68 lakhs has been sanctioned for the erection of the ninth installation at Sivasamudram, in which it is proposed to instal one unit of 8,000 h. p. in place of two units of 2,000 h. p. The electrification of the towns of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Hassan and Holenarsipur was taken up during the year and the major portion of the work was completed. A sum of Rs. 25,977 was spent for extending power lines to rural areas. In order to facilitate further expansion in this direction, the Government reduced the gross return expected of such works to 10 per cent. The total number of power and lighting installations increased from 27,681 to 31,190. The rates for supply of power for industrial and pumping installations and for advertising purposes were reduced. A new scheme for providing 2,000 telephone connections in Bangalore and 600 in Mysore is being pushed through. It now remains to link the local system to the trunk telephone system.

Railways.

59. The most important financial event was the discharge of the four per cent Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway debenture loan of £1,200,000. Necessary arrangements are now being made to take over the lines

from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company with effect from 1st January 1938. When this transfer is completed, the total length of miles of the Mysore Railways will be 721·66, and the whole undertaking will compare favourably in magnitude with some of the Railways ranked as railways of the first class in India. Among other developments that are necessary in this connection, is the construction of a Railway Central Office capable of accommodating the whole of the increased staff, and the Government have sanctioned the construction of an office at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs. Meanwhile, the extension of the Shimoga-Anandapuram Railway in the direction of Sagar continues, and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for expenditure during the year of report, and a further sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the following year. To collaborate with the Railway Administration, the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for running motor buses, and have started a service from Shimoga to Sagar in the first instance. The capital cost incurred on this scheme is Rs. 34,000, and the earnings so far are not disappointing. The Government of India have again been addressed regarding the construction of the Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam link, which is considered as absolutely vital to the completion of the Mysore Railway System.

Revenue and Finance.

60. The budget estimate for the year 1935-36 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 377·14 lakhs, and provided for a net outlay of Rs. 376·32 lakhs from revenue, resulting in a surplus of Rs. ·82 lakh. The actual revenue collections amounted to Rs. 385·75 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue to Rs. 383·21 lakhs, with a resulting surplus of Rs. 2·54 lakhs.

61. There were increases under certain heads of revenue, such as Land Revenue, Forest, Excise Duty on Matches and Sugar, Royalty on Gold, and Interest on Investments. The increase under Land Revenue was due to larger collection of arrears, under Forest to better realisations from sale of sandal oil, timber and other produce, and under Royalty to additional revenue obtained from the Kolar Gold Mining Companies. The main decreases were under Excise, Income-tax and Stamps. The fall under Excise of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs was due to decline in

consumption of all kinds of liquors and drugs, partly as the result of economic depression.

62. The total receipts and expenditure, inclusive of debt heads, were Rs. 620·69 lakhs and Rs. 568·00 lakhs. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 154·11 lakhs. The total face value of securities held, excluding shares of private companies, rose from Rs. 561·19 lakhs to Rs. 575·58 lakhs.

Health and Education. Public Health.

63. The state of public health was generally good. There was an appreciable decrease in the incidence of plague. A rise in the mortality due to small-pox and cholera necessitated the adoption of special measures for their control. The number of anti-plague inoculations and vaccinations was, respectively, 69,664 and 468,016.

Vital Statistics.

64. For the first time the Department of Health collected statistics separately in respect of deaths from malaria, typhoid, consumption, leprosy, child-birth, drowning, snake-bite and rabies. Malaria levied a toll of 24,626 persons, leprosy of 714, child-birth of 2,205 and rabies of 54. A campaign against hook-worm was conducted in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore. Treatment was given to 20,734 persons. Guinea-worm control was continued in the Chitaldrug district. Out of about 250 villages in which the population depend entirely upon step-wells for drinking water, guinea-worm infection was found in 112 in 1929. It is estimated that the infection now continues only in 25 of these villages.

Maternity and Child Welfare

65. Baby and Health Week Celebrations were held in 49 places and the Mysore State was granted a certificate of merit for securing the third place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition. The Vani Vilas Shield for the best Baby Week campaign in 1935 was awarded to the Mandya Branch of the Red Cross Society for the second time. Thirty-five maternity and child welfare organisations worked in the State during the year. The headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, gave Rs. 25,000 out of the collections made for His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund, for constructing a tuberculosis dispensary in the Bangalore City.

66. The Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross

Society had 23 district branches. Several District Boards agreed to meet half the cost of maintaining additional midwives on the understanding that the Society would meet the other half. The State Branch distributed Rs. 3,038 as grants for constructing and equipping maternity homes and as donations to institutions carrying out the programme of the Society. The recorded birth-rate per mille increased from 17·74 to 20·45, and the death-rate decreased from 17·18 to 14·54. The rate of infant mortality was 115·64 per thousand births as compared with 121·28 in the previous year.

Medical Relief.

67. There were 281 Medical institutions at the close of the calendar year 1935. The number of beds available was 2,444 and of these, 1,404 were beds in maternity hospitals and female dispensaries. There are now 287 midwives working in the State, and they conducted 27,062 parturition cases, the average per midwife being 94.

68. The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 8th March 1935. The Sri Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital, Chickmagalur, was opened by Her Highness the Yuvarani on February 25th 1935. The McGann Hospital building in Shimoga was completed and informally opened on June 21st 1935. The construction of Lakshmidevamma's Children's Hospital, and *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. Sajjan Rao's Isolation Ward in the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore have since been completed. The construction of Mr. Bhoopalam Krishniah Setty's Maternity Hospital and Mr. Govindaswamy Setty's Out-patients Block at Shimoga was in progress. The foundation stone of the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar was graciously laid by His Highness the Yuvaraja on the 11th December 1935. The three major institutions in Bangalore, *viz.*, the Victoria Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the Vani Vilas Hospital are now situated in the same enclosure. A lay Secretary was appointed to relieve the Medical Officers in charge, of some of their routine administrative duties.

69. Twenty Medical graduates from all parts of India received post-graduate training at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

70. Private benefactions received for the construction of hospital buildings in Bangalore, Davangere and Kolar, amounted to Rs. 1,41,500.

Public Instruction

71. The total number of public educational institutions was 6,797, with a strength of 3,07,433. Of these 552 were institutions for the education of women with a strength of 37,393 pupils, the expenditure, on women's education amounting to over Rs. 7 lakhs during the year. There were 883 institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls; and the expenditure on Muslim education amounted to nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. Schools for the education of pupils belonging to depressed classes are being gradually amalgamated with the general schools. The number of such special institutions was 533. There were two institutions for the education of defectives, twelve industrial schools, one school of engineering and twelve commercial schools. The results of the several examinations were satisfactory. The relation between vocational and literary education and the establishment and management of nursery schools formed the subject matter of deliberations by two Committees. The conclusions drawn by them are under the consideration of Government. Of the 104 hostels and boarding homes, five were attached to the University and 99 to departmental institutions. One hostel was opened at Aldur for Muslim pupils and another at Bangalore for *Korama* pupils. Two new Adikarnataka hostels for high school boys were started. A third was opened at Malleswaram for pupils of the depressed classes under the name of the Harijana Seva Sangha. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in ten other municipal areas, and the public have now begun to realise its importance and take advantage of the facilities offered.

University.

72. The total number of students in the several institutions of the University was 2,812. Three hundred and eighteen students passed in the final degree examinations. Thirty-nine students obtained the L.M.P. Diploma. Twenty-one of the former and three of the latter were women.

73. There were seventeen extension lectures and six lecture camps conducted by the University Teachers' Association.

74. The students of the University carried out a vagrancy survey of the Mysore City, which has attracted widespread attention. More recently, Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to assist the students in the conduct of adult night schools.

75. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education, was Rs. 64,22,465.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja, and His Highness the Yuvaraja.

His Highness the Maharaja.

1. The year was again shadowed over by domestic calamity on account of the prolonged illness and demise on the 12th April 1936 of His Highness the Maharaja's sister Princess Chaluvajammanniyavaru. Her loss was deeply felt, not only by His Highness and the members of his family, but by a large circle to whom she had endeared herself.

2. His Highness, who had suffered a severe breakdown in health at the close of the year 1934-35, stayed the whole of July, the greater part of August and nearly half of September in Bangalore. He paid short visits to Bangalore again in January, February, April, May and June, and spent a short period in Ootacamund in October and again in May. He also paid a short visit to Hassan.

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3. On the 24th February 1936, His Highness presided on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the bridge at Ramnathpur in the Hassan district, and on the 25th March 1936 over the special Convocation for the conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.

4. On the 27th June, mainly for reasons of health, His Highness the Maharaja sailed for Europe with a number of his staff per P. and O. *s.s. Ranpura.* The events of the tour belong to the year 1936-37.

His Highness the Yuvaraja.

5. His Highness the Yuvaraja returned from Europe in August 1935. In October he distributed prizes at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. In December he presided over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Mysore Co-operative Bank and the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Central College, Bangalore. He also laid the foundation stone of the New District Hospital at Kolar. Between December and May he opened Oriental Conferences at Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Ootacamund. In June he laid the foundation stone of the new building for the District Board in Mysore and performed the opening ceremony of the new District Board building at Bangalore. At the close of the month he sailed to Europe with His Highness the Maharaja.

Tours of the Dewan and Members of Council.

Dewan.

4th July 1935	...	Inspected the works at Chamaraj Sagar.
29th Do	...	Inspected the works at Sivasamudram Bluff.
30th and 31st July 1935	...	At Mysore.
13th August 1935	...	Visited Hoskote.
27th Do	...	Visited Dodballapur.
28th Do	...	Inspected the works at Chamaraj Sagar.
9th September 1935	...	Visited Vadigenahalli to switch on the electric lights.
18th Do	...	Visited Chikballapur.
23rd Do	...	Visited Maiganahalli and Kethohalli to switch on the electric lights and declare a school building open.
26th Do	...	Visited Kolar.
27th to 30th September 1935		At Mysore—To take part in the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.
1st to 14th October 1935	...	At Mysore—To take part in the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.
19th October 1935	...	Inspected the works at Chamaraj Sagar.
29th to 31st October 1935	...	Visited Chidambaram to deliver the Convocation Address at the Annamalai University.

7th November 1935	...	Inspected Krishnaraj Sagar.
8th Do	...	Visited T.-Narsipur—In connection with the opening ceremony of the Vani Vilas Bridge by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.
9th Do	...	Inspected the works at Sivasamudram Bluff.
15th Do	...	Visited Attibele to open a new Dispensary building.
17th to 19th November 1935.		At Mysore.
20th Do	...	Visited Magadi to open the Veterinary Dispensary.
13th and 14th December 1935.		At Mysore.
23rd Do	...	Visited Chikballapur.
25th and 26th Do	...	Visited Shimoga and inspected works at Bhadravati.
29th to 31st Do	...	At Mysore.
1st to 6th January 1936	...	Visited Baroda to attend the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.
21st Do	...	Inspected the works at Chamaraj Sagar.
22nd Do	...	Visited Kolar Gold Field.
23rd to 27th Do	...	At Mysore.
19th February 1936	...	Inspected works at Chamaraj Sagar.
21st Do	...	Visited Nandi Hills.
23rd to 25th February 1936	...	At Mysore—Visited Ramnathpur on the 24th February in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the bridge by His Highness the Maharaja.
29th Do	...	Left for Delhi on State business.
1st March 1936	...	Visited Bhopal.
3rd to 10th March 1936	...	At Delhi.
18th and 19th Do	...	At Mysore.
22nd Do	...	Visited the Hessarghatta Grass Farm.
24th to 26th Do	...	At Mysore.
12th to 16th April 1936	...	At Mysore.
10th to 27th May 1936	...	At Mysore and at Ootacamund.
30th May 1936	...	Left for Mysore to take part in the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.
1st to 9th June 1936	...	At Mysore—To take part in the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.
26th Do	...	Left for Europe on duty with His Highness the Maharaja.

29th August to 9th September 1935.	Proceeded to Simla to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	First Member of Council.
27th September to 15th October 1935.	At Mysore to take part in the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.	
27th November to 4th December 1935.	Toured in parts of the Shimoga district, visiting Shimoga, Sagar, Jog Falls, Sorab, Ikkeri, Hosanagar, Honnali, Sowlanga, Nyamti, Sulekere, Channagiri and Bhadravati, as wel as Arsikere in the Hassan district and Tiptu. in the Tumkur district.	
12th May 1936 ...	Performed the opening ceremony of the Maternity Home, and of the Panchayat Hall at Kankanhalli, Bangalore district.	
18th and 19th May 1936 ...	Toured in parts of the Kolar district, visiting Chintamani, Sadli and Chikballapur.	

	29th May to 9th June 1936...	At Mysore in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Celebrations, and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.
Second Member of Council.	4th November 1935 ...	Inspected tobacco cultivation and curing barns at Whitefield.
	16th Do ...	Visited the poultry farm maintained by the Seventh Day Adventists at Krishnarajpuram.
	23rd to 27th November 1935	Inspected the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Silk Factory, Sandalwood Oil Factory and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills at Mysore. Inspected Badanaval Khadi Centre and the Silk Farm and grainage at Channapatna *en route* to Bangalore.
	9th December 1935 ...	Presided over the Ramakrishnapur Agricultural School Day and made local inspections at Anekal.
	3rd to 10th January 1936 ...	Inspected the Mandya Sugar Factory and area under sugarcane cultivation *en route* to Mysore. Toured in the Krishnarajanagar, T.-Narsipur and Chamarajnagar taluks in connection with development of sericulture. Visited Seringapatam. Inspected Medical and Veterinary Institutions and Municipal Works in Mysore City.
	19th February 1936 ...	Inspected Closepet town in connection with water supply and presided at the rural training camp.
	3rd to 6th March 1936 ...	Visited the Kolar Gold Field.
	9th March 1936 ...	Inspected the rural reconstruction centre at Dodballapur.
	26th to 29th March 1936 ...	Visited Mandya and laid the foundation stone of the Municipal Office building. Toured in the Mysore and Hassan districts visiting Krishnarajpet, Silneri and Channarayapatna and inspected the Byrapur Chrome Mines. Inspected the Silk Farm at Kunigal.
	12th to 14th April 1936 ...	At Mysore.
	30th May 1936 to 9th June 1936	At Mysore in connection with the Birthday Durbars and the Representative Assembly meetings.
	12th June 1936 ...	Visited the Cattle Farm at Hosur.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

6. The annual subsidy of Rs. 24½ lakhs was paid to the British Government on the prescribed dates.

The British Resident.

7. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E., continued as British Resident in Mysore, till he proceeded on leave in the early part of November 1935, when the Hon'ble Mr. L. G. L. Evans, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

officiated as Resident till the 14th May 1936. Major C. G. N. Edwards officiated as Resident till the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E., resumed charge of his office on the 30th May 1936.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

8. There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly. The first session began on the 8th October 1935, and the second on the 2nd June 1936 and in each case the session lasted for seven days.

9. At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills ;— Dasara Session.

1. Bill further to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.
2. Bill further to amend the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.
3. Bill to amend the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, VII of 1927.
4. Bill to amend the Food Adulteration Regulation.
5. Bill to define and amend the law relating to Partnership.
6. Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Regulation, XIV of 1928.
7. Bill to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.
8. Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayat Regulation, 1926.

10. The House approved of all the Bills with the exception of the Bill to amend the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation.

11. Seventy-two questions were answered. Four resolutions were discussed, of which two were passed. These related to the removal of the disabilities of Hindu widows in the matter of re-marriage and to the policy of appointing a non-brahmin Member to the Executive Council. Fifty-nine representations were discussed. One motion to adjourn the session in order to discuss a matter of urgent public importance was made and carried. The matter in question was the necessity for widening the terms of reference to the Committee appointed to examine the Regulation and Rules relating to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

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Budget Session.

12. At the Budget Session, the opinion of the Assembly was taken on the general principles of the following Bills:—

1. Bill further to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.
2. Maternity Benefit Bill.
3. Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.
4. Debt Conciliation Bill.
5. Bill to amend the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, 1927.
6. Bill to remove legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows (private bill).

All the Bills were approved by the House.

13. The general discussion of the budget occupied about two days and a half and one day was devoted to resolutions on the same subject. Answers were furnished to 61 questions. Fifteen representations, three resolutions on the budget and one resolution of a general matter were discussed. The latter recommended the abolition of the toll levied on bullock carts under the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, and was withdrawn on the Government replying that the question of exempting fuel carts from the levy would be re-examined. There was an adjournment motion regarding the report of the Committee referred to above, for the revision of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulation and Rules and Standing Orders. It was taken up and discussed as a representation.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

14. The total recorded area of the State was 18,874,199 acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,381,369 acres and 8,537,542 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 8,955,288 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 7,860,231 acres (*i.e.*, 87·7 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy against 7,942,672 acres in the previous year, thereby showing a decrease of 82,441 acres in the area under occupation. However, the net area cropped rose from 6,064,856 acres to 6,313,561. The number of *raiyatwari* holdings separately registered in the State was 1,124,656 with an area of 7,818,236 acres, giving an average of 7 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

15. A change was made in the status of the head of this Department in the course of the year. Whereas previously the Superintendent had been directly responsible to the Government, with effect from the 15th June 1936, the administrative control of the Department was transferred to the Revenue Commissioner, and a Deputy Commissioner, with the duties and powers of the Superintendent of Survey under the Land Revenue Code, was placed in immediate charge. The title of the head of the Department was altered to "Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement."

16. In Government villages, 7,988 darkhast and other cases were disposed of and measurements were made of 15,583 survey numbers, involving 57,404 acres.

17. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,231 survey numbers, comprising an area of 37,896 acres, in 1,109 villages.

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18. Five hundred and thirty-nine encroachments, covering an area of 463 acres were detected.

19. The scheme of record of rights was introduced into five more taluks.

20. The scales of *potgi* were revised in 17 taluks.

21. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 16 villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,567 and the area involved was 7,197 acres.

22. Original classification of soils was carried out in 15 villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,896 and comprised an area of 6,795 acres.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed Waste.

23. Out of an area of 944,010 acres of assessed waste land, an extent of 60,511 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 91,857, was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 132,273 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,76,126, as compared with 137,168 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,89,068, in the previous year.

Alienation.

24. An extent of 220 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 130 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

25. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 20,185 darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 7,616 were granted and 8,019 rejected, leaving 4,550 pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 25,500 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,457. Two thousand five hundred and forty-one acres of land were granted to members of the depressed classes.

Special Irrigation Works.

26. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 49,896 acres as in the previous year. The extent under cultivation increased from 25,198 acres to 46,418 acres. The area under sugarcane increased by 2,666 acres. The Government sanctioned certain concessions for the cultivation of garden and perennial crops.

27. The area under occupation under the Vani Vilas Sagar was 8,056 acres. The water-rate leviable was reduced to Rs. 4-8-0. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also made available for loans for cocoanut cultivation.

28. The extent of land under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel which was under cultivation was 7,515 acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

29. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 33,88,213. The year's demand was Rs. 1,27,14,055. A sum of Rs. 1,31,43,218 was collected and a sum of Rs. 4,73,298 was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,85,752. The percentage of collections (including remissions) was Rs. 87·38, as compared with 79·38 in the preceding year.

Coercive Processes.

30. The number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 3,65,804 and a sum of Rs. 32,63,290, or 24·94 per cent of the land revenue, was realised as a result. The amount paid in response to the issue of notices was Rs. 21,44,593. Sales of land were resorted to in 58,473 cases and ended in a realisation of Rs. 9,57,257. The extent of land sold was 3,04,413 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,44,371.

Distress.

31. The seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory. In view, however, of the continued economic depression, the several concessions shown in 1934-35, in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued. The rainfall was inadequate in parts of the Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and half the wet assessment on the land affected, amounting to Rs. 53,465, was remitted. On the other hand, an excess rainfall in the Bagepalli taluk of the Kolar district caused the breaching of several tanks and consequent distress, which was also relieved.

Agriculturists' Relief.

32. The Committee appointed to concert measures of relief to agriculturists, in regard to the payment of their dues and the relieving of their indebtedness, submitted their report and the Government accepted a number of their recommendations. As the collections of Village Panchayat taxes had fallen into arrears and the adoption of coercive processes might have acted as a great hardship to the raiyats during the period of depression, the Panchayats were empowered to write off the arrears pertaining to the years prior to 1931-32, subject to the sanction of the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer.

33. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed to study the working of the Agriculturists' Relief

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Regulation, the Government introduced sundry amendments in the Regulation.

Loans and Advances.

34. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 1,23,264 were disbursed. One thousand ninety-nine applications for takkavi loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of nearly Rs. 69,304. Seventy-six applications, 53 in the Shimoga district and 23 in the Kadur district, involving a sum of Rs. 3,565, were sanctioned for the purpose of converting thatched houses to tiled ones in the Malnad areas. Of 1,339 applications for land improvement loans, for an aggregate amount of Rs. 4,56,640, only 351 applications covering a sum of Rs. 52,770 were sanctioned. Eight hundred and twenty applications were either rejected for want of proper security or were withdrawn for other reasons, leaving 168 applications pending at the close of the year. The loans which fell due for recovery amounted to Rs. 4,54,885. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,40,677 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,14,208 at the end of the year.

35. One hundred and sixty-eight applications were received for loans for digging irrigation wells, to a total amount of Rs. 54,975. Eighty-three loans to an amount of Rs. 13,000 were sanctioned. Seventy-one applications were rejected for want of adequate security, leaving 14 cases pending at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 97,906, a sum of Rs. 25,148 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,758.

Record of Rights collections.

36. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 38,05,145. A sum of Rs. 3,85,802 was collected during the year, bringing the total collections and remissions up to date to Rs. 20,42,948. A heavy balance of Rs. 17,62,197 remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 1,21,654 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 13,152 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 86,502.

Tanks.

37. There were 2,567 major and 20,847 minor tanks. Four hundred and fifteen major and 125 minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,97,044 and Rs. 1,48,938, respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 62,730 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 69,672 in respect of minor tanks. The number of

chowthayi tanks was 231, and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,493. One hundred and twenty-one of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

38. The number of Tank Panchayats was 120.

39. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 49,821 was remitted by revenue money orders in 3,539 cases. Revenue Money Orders.

40. Two village forests were newly constituted and eleven were abolished. There were at the end of the year 234 village forests. Village Forests.

41. The number of avenue trees planted by Village Panchayats during the year was 30,897. Many Panchayats evinced keen interest in planting fruit-bearing trees alongside the roads constructed by them, and in the parks laid out in the villages. Avenue Trees.

42. At the beginning of the year, 3,186 decrees for a total sum of Rs. 6,61,051 were pending execution by the Revenue department. Three thousand, nine hundred and fifty-nine decrees covering Rs. 7,40,426 were received, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 7,145, involving Rs. 14,01,477. Of these, 2,612 decrees, involving Rs. 5,47,686, were disposed of. Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-three decrees, involving Rs. 8,53,791, were pending execution at the end of the year. Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

43. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 33 acres and 20 guntas were granted afresh in four cases, while 8 such inams of an aggregate area of 30 acres and 21 guntas were resumed by the Government.

(B) 1623

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

A. The Mysore Legislative Council.

Meetings.

44. There were two meetings of the Legislative Council lasting twelve days.

Bills.

45. Eighteen Bills were on the agenda, of which seventeen were Government measures and one was private. The following fourteen Bills were passed :—

1. Bill to consolidate and amend the Law Regulating Labour in Factories.
2. Bill to amend the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.
3. Bill further to amend the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, 1921.
4. Bill to amend the Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, 1927.
5. Bill further to amend the Village Panchayat Regulation, 1926.
6. Bill further to amend the Police Regulation, 1908.
7. Bill further to amend the Income-tax Regulation, 1923.
8. Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Regulation, 1928.
9. Bill further to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.
10. Bill further to amend the District Boards Regulation, 1926.
11. Bill to define and amend the law relating to Partnership.
12. Bill further to amend the Registration Regulation, 1903.
13. Bill further to amend the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, 1936.
14. Bill for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic.

46. The four Bills noted below were referred to Select Committees :—

1. Bill further to amend the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.
2. Bill further to amend the Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, 1927.

3. Maternity Benefit Bill.
4. Debt Conciliation Bill.

Questions, Resolutions and other business.

47. Answers to 310 questions, out of 366 admitted, were placed on the table. There were 307 cut motions for consideration at the time of voting demands. All the demands were passed. One resolution was moved at the December Session, 1935. It related to the immediate appointment of a non-official as an additional Member of the Executive Council. After the Government had replied, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

48. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

49. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Regulations which were passed into law :—

(1) *The Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Regulation,* 1935.—In pursuance of the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Government, the Regulation was amended so as to empower courts when passing a money decree on application of either party to direct payment by instalments. Factors to be taken into consideration in fixing the instalments were to be the period for which the loan had been outstanding and the capacity of the debtor to pay. Exemption from attachment was limited to the agricultural land of the debtor, and this land also was rendered liable to attachment in cases in which the judgment debtor failed to furnish security for payment of a money decree. Power was also taken to exempt specified co-operative societies from the provisions of the Regulation.

(2) *Regulation to amend the Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation,* 1927.—This amendment provided that appeals to the Government from the Muzrai Commissioner should lie only on a point of law or usage having the force of law.

(3) *Regulation further to amend the Village Panchayat Regulation,* 1926.—By this amending Regulation, the Government is empowered to prohibit or regulate, in the public interest, the construction of buildings in specified areas in a Village Panchayat.

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(4) *Regulation further to amend the Police Regulation*, 1908.—Under this amending Regulation, the dragging or pushing of any vehicle without lights in a public street after nightfall is made an offence. This provision is designed to abate the danger arising from hawkers and others pushing carts without lights along the roads at night.

(5) *Regulation further to amend the Income-tax Regulation*, 1923.—The High Court of Mysore had decided that on a strict interpretation of the wording of the existing law in computing the income assessable to income-tax, losses suffered outside Mysore might be deducted from profits or gains made in Mysore. This decision would have disturbed a practice that had long been followed; and the amending Regulation was passed to remove doubts as to the validity of this practice.

(6) *Regulation further to amend the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation*, 1921.—This Regulation provides a prohibition of mixing, colouring, staining or powdering of articles of food intended for sale with deleterious matter in such a way as to render the articles injurious to health.

(7) *The Factories Regulation*, 1936.—This Regulation consolidates and amends the law regulating labour in factories and is on the lines of the British Indian Factories Act, 1934, which was based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. The definition of "factory" is slightly modified, so that it will cover establishments employing not less than twenty persons, though not simultaneously. A differentiation is made between factories working all the year round and seasonal factories. For the latter class of factories, different standards of hours of work are prescribed. Provision is made for the better safeguarding of the health of the workers and for the removal of serious discomfort to them during the hours of work. In respect of the employment of children in factories, the age below which they are prohibited from being employed is raised to 12 years. The maximum hours of work per week in the case of adults are reduced to 54. Provision is also made for the work being so arranged that the labourer gets a reasonably long period of relaxation each day.

(8) *The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition*

(*Emergency*) *Regulation*, 1936.—This Emergency Regulation prohibited the making of certain loans and credits for the benefit of the Government of any Italian Territory, as well as the acceptance or endorsement of any bill of exchange drawn by an Italian or for the benefit of an Italian.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

The Land Revenue Code of 1888.—In order to obviate certain anomalies that had arisen in the interpretation of the Rules governing the levy of water rate and to provide for cases of lift irrigation, Rules 33 and 34 of the Rules under the Code were recast.

The Railways Regulation IV of 1894.—Notification No. R. S. 1874-83, dated 2nd March 1929, declares that the Mysore Railways shall be liable to pay, in respect of buildings belonging to or under the management of the Mysore Railway department, the taxes imposed on houses and buildings by municipal councils. To this notification a proviso was added reserving power to Government to reduce the amount of taxes leviable by municipal councils on buildings belonging to the Railway department or to direct that the taxes shall not be levied at all, when the Railway Administration derives no appreciable benefit from the services provided by municipal councils.

The Stamp Regulation II of 1900.—The duty chargeable under Article 45 D of Schedule I of the Stamp Regulation on certain classes of life insurance policies was reduced.

The Excise Regulation V of 1901.—The rate of duty on the spirits contained in certain medicinal preparations was raised to Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

The Tramways Regulation II of 1906.—Rules for the working of tramways in the State were issued.

The Co-operative Societies Regulation VII of 1918.—Rules were framed fixing the scale of batta payable to witnesses in suits filed by co-operative societies and providing for the appointment of guardians to minors or persons of unsound mind, in disputes before arbitrators.

The Income-tax Regulation V of 1923—The bonus paid to the employees of the Electrical department under the Bonus Rules of 1903 was exempted from liability to income-tax.

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The Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation VII of 1927.—In the districts of Shimoga and Kadur, the Sub-Divisional Officers were empowered to approve of leases of immoveable property belonging to muzrai institutions for a term not exceeding five years in the case of dry and wet lands and for a term not exceeding ten years in the case of *bagayat* and coffee lands. Similarly, the Deputy Commissioners in the said districts were empowered to approve of leases of wet and dry lands for a period of 15 years and of garden lands for 30 years, in cases where their extent does not exceed five acres.

The Record of Rights Regulation X of 1927.—Revised rules were issued in July 1935 in supersession of the existing rules.

The Minor Municipal Regulation IX of 1933.—Rules were issued regulating the levy and recovery of taxes in minor municipalities.

The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Regulation IV of 1934.—Rules were framed requiring persons intending to manufacture sugar in a sugar factory to obtain a license, and making provision for the establishment of an advisory committee for the purpose of fixing the price of sugarcane in any area.

The Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation VI of 1935.—The Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation came into force with effect from 1st January 1936, and notifications in respect of the following matters were issued during the year :—

(i) *The Traffic Board.*—Rules were issued regarding the composition of the Traffic Board, and the term of office of the members, and a notification was also published appointing the personnel of the Board.

(ii) *Tolls.*—Rules were notified governing the levy of tolls, the rates of tolls, the exemptions from tolls, and similar matters.

(iii) *Motor Vehicle Taxes.*—(*a*) Notifications were issued prescribing the agency for the collection of taxes, the procedure for collection and the central authority responsible for the collection of taxes and other matters connected therewith.

(*b*) The reciprocal arrangements arrived at between the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the

Government, whereby the motor vehicles kept in one jurisdiction and paying taxes there are exempt from taxes and tolls in the other jurisdiction, were notified.

(*c*) The scale of refund of taxes in respect of motor vehicles brought into Mysore from outside for temporary periods, was fixed.

(iv) *Public Service Motor Vehicles.*—Revised rules in regard to the regulation and control of public service vehicles were issued both under the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, and under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, prescribing the procedure for the grant of permits for public service motor vehicles, the conditions under which such permits should be granted, the qualifications required of permit-holders, the measures for fixing the number of services for promoting co-ordination of different forms of transport and for preventing uneconomic competition. The powers of the different authorities were defined.

(v) *Permits for Motor Lorries.*—Rules were issued prescribing the conditions subject to which permits might be granted to motor lorries and the authority competent to issue such permits.

(vi) *Road Fund.*—Orders constituting the Road Fund, the amounts to be credited to it and the items of expenditure to be met out of it were issued. Under this arrangement, the income from taxes and tolls forms the Road Fund. The expenses of administering the Regulation, the cost of collecting the taxes and tolls and the compensation payable to Local Bodies are debited to this Fund and the balance is set apart wholly for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the State.

(ii) Military.

Composition and Strength.

50. The total strength of the Mysore army was 1,753, of whom 1,388 were combatants and 365 non-combatants. Of the total strength, 122 were Christians, 658 Mahomedans, 477 Mahrattas, 160 Brahmins and Rajputs, and 336 belonged to other castes and communities. The State Forces consisted of two cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, three battalions of infantry and a

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mechanical transport corps. The strength of the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was increased by two platoons and a new company named "C" Company was formed from men drawn partly from the Kolar Detachment and partly from the Third Battalion. The two cavalry units and the First Battalion of infantry are "A" Class units, trained for active service. The other two battalions of infantry are "B" Class units. The discipline of the army and the health and sanitation of the units continued to be satisfactory.

The Mysore Lancers.

51. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 464. The number of horses in the regiment on 1st July 1935 was 373. Seventy-eight horses, including 60 remounts, were added during the year. Casualties, sale and transfers to the Mysore Horse accounted for 43 horses. The general health and condition of the horses were good.

52. The Mysore Lancers engaged in tactical exercises with the South Staffordshire and the Wiltshire Regiments. They also participated in the Madras District Concentration near Bangalore in January 1936. A reunion of military pensioners of the Mysore Lancers was held for the first time in November 1935, and was a great success.

The Mysore Horse.

53. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 112. There were 91 horses in the unit at the close of the year.

The Mysore Infantry.

54. The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 878. Military training, including the training of recruits, made satisfactory progress.

Mechanical Transport Corps.

55. There was no change in the strength of the Corps.

Horse breeding.

56. The Remount Breeding Scheme is working satisfactorily. Twenty-three foals were born during the year.

Finance.

57. The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 14,82,448, against Rs. 14,42,686 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 72,952 was spent on Military Works.

58. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, inspected the cavalry and infantry units in November 1935 and was pleased with their turn out. Col. O. Olver, Expert adviser to the Government of India in Animal Husbandry, visited the Hessarghatta

Grass Farm and the Kunigal Stud Farm and was impressed with the standard of breeding work done and with the improvements recently effected.

59. Three graduates enlisted as officer cadets in July 1935 are undergoing training. The installation of electric lights in the quarters of officers and men in the infantry lines was sanctioned and the work was partly completed.

60. In the latter part of the year, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the imparting of instruction to the soldiers of the Mysore Army in the rudiments of rural reconstruction work.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

61. At the close of the year, there were three stallions. The year opened with 28 brood mares. Six were purchased and one named "Maya" was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja. There were six casualties. At the close of the year, there were 29 brood mares. Out of 23 mares believed to be in foal last year, 17 gave birth to living foals, of which two died soon after birth. Including the young stock of previous years, there were 26 foals on the Farm. Twenty-nine government mares were covered, of which 23 are believed to be in foal. A sum of Rs. 1,365 was realised by the sale of young stock. The total receipts of the Farm, from all sources, amounted to Rs. 9,103, and the expenditure to Rs. 43,055.

(iii) Police.

62. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding probationers, was 965 officers and 5,550 men. The temporary staff consisted of 17 officers and 68 men. The services of 12 officers and 54 men were made available to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Three hundred and forty-six recruits were enlisted in the year. The number of casualties increased from 272 to 314.

The Police Force—strength, recruitment and discipline.

63. Out of 5,550 men in the force, 4,219 were literate. The percentage of illiterates declined from 26·5 to 24·00. Two hundred and eighty-eight recruits were trained in the

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Police Training School. The health of the students and their conduct at school were good. Eight members of the force were punished by criminal courts. A sum of Rs. 8,305 was given as rewards. Two Maharaja's Police Medals were awarded during the year. The Government sanctioned the addition of an allowance for life to the recipients of such medals.

Village Police.

64. The village police actively co-operated with the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime.

State of crime.

65. The general slump in trade, with the consequent increase in unemployment, was responsible for grave crime showing a tendency to rise.

Cognizable cases.

66. Twenty-one thousand two hundred and seventeen cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these, offences against the State and public tranquillity, safety and justice numbered 127; serious offences against the person 932; serious offences against person or property 2,595; minor offences against person or property were 5,059; and offences of other kinds accounted for the remainder.

67. The following table shows the details of disposal of cognizable offences :—

	1934-35.	*1935-36.*
Number of offences pending from the previous year ...	4,589	5,817
Number reported during the year...	19,261	21,217
Total ...	23,850	27,034
1. Transferred to British India ...	69	78
2. Cases in which investigation was refused	787	858
3. Declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable	1,494	1,544
4. Returned as undetectable ...	1,500	1,982
5. Struck off in A Form ...	558	117
6. Withdrawn	270	382
7. Compounded	165	188
8. Ended in conviction ...	11,509	14,814
9. Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,681	2,032
10. Pending at the close of the year	5,817	4,019

68. Of the 4,019 cases pending at the end of the year, 1,678 were pending with magistrates and 2,341 with the

police. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 4·04. The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the police decreased from 22,929 to 21,229.

Non-cognizable cases.

69. The total number of non-cognizable cases to be dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 7,783, of which 3,320 ended in conviction and 3,337 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the courts, there were 732 cases pending at the close of the year. Fourteen thousand four hundred and one persons appeared before courts in non-cognizable cases.

70. Three hundred and sixty-six cases were referred by magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

71. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 40·94. Recovery of property lost showed a decline, the percentage of cases in which property was recovered being 36·2. The number of bad characters newly registered was more than double that of the previous year, being 194, and that of those removed from the register 319. One hundred and sixty persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 232 persons put up under the security Sections, 67 were bound over by the magistrates.

Warrants.

72. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 190.

Sessions Cases.

73. One hundred and twenty-three Sessions trials were held, as compared with 111 in the previous year.

Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

74. One case was reported under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation and it was pending investigation at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

75. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 232 cases. Out of the 12 cases prosecuted 10 ended in conviction.

Motor Vehicles Regulation.

76. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 774. There were 106 accidents, in 18 of which there was loss of life.

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Cinematograph Regulation.

77. Ten thousand and thirteen films were certified, and a sum of Rs. 5,532 was realised in the shape of certification fees. There were 19 cinema theatres and 3 touring cinemas in the State.

Arms Regulation.

78. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1935 was 30,275. One hundred and seventy-three cases of offences under the Regulation were dealt with. Out of these, 128 cases ended in conviction and 15 in acquittal or discharge.

Finger Print Bureau.

79. At the commencement of the year, 34,799 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,566 convicts and 209 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record. Out of 37,574 slips, 15 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 37,559 slips at the close of the year. The Bureau was able to trace 132 persons who were either wanted by the police or had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Written opinions were furnished in 75 civil cases, 12 criminal cases, seven registration cases and two cases of life insurance claims.

Criminal Tribes.

80. There were 520 members of criminal tribes on the register at the beginning of the year, and 293 were added. One hundred and forty-five offences against the Regulation were registered. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 20,03,377.

(iv) Extradition.

81. During the year 1935-36, 75 accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 42 were British subjects and 33 Mysore subjects. Including eight persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 83 accused persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 54 were convicted and 24 acquitted, leaving five persons at the close of the year, awaiting conclusion of the trial.

82. Seventy-four persons were surrendered to British India during the year, of whom 38 were Mysore subjects and 36 British Indian subjects. Fifty-eight were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and 16 of offences under special or local laws.

(v) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

83. There were 66 courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction. In addition, there were three courts of Justices of the Peace. The practice of entrusting magisterial work to Munsiffs, civil work to Magistrates, and civil appellate work to First Class Magistrates of the status of a Subordinate Judge, was continued. From 1st October 1935, such Additional Subordinate Judges were invested with original jurisdiction in respect of civil suits involving values from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,000 arising within their respective districts.

Original cases.

84. The total number of original cases for disposal in the criminal courts was 26,705. The number of persons brought to trial was 44,767. Out of these, the cases of 38,974 persons (or 87 per cent) were disposed of. Eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five persons were convicted and 18,663 acquitted or discharged. The cases of 5,793 persons were left pending at the close of the year. There was a marked increase in offences of murder and grievous hurt in the Bangalore and Mysore districts, respectively.

(*a*) Bench Courts.

85. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 3,174 cases, involving 4,720 persons, and disposed of 2,880 cases, involving 4,096 persons.

(*b*) Special Magistrates.

86. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixty cases, involving 4,836 persons, were disposed of by Special Magistrates.

(*c*) District Magistrates.

87. The District Magistrates disposed of 24 cases, involving 42 persons.

(*d*) Sessions Courts.

88. Of 213 cases involving 522 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 183 cases concerning 478 persons were disposed of. Thirty-three cases were tried by jury and in three cases the Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury and referred the case to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and thirty cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 84 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest.

Average duration of cases.

89. The average duration of cases in the Bench Courts, Special Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District

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Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 74·4, 74·3, 129·4 and 80·0 days, respectively.

Appeals.

90. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 998 regular appeals involving 1,373 persons. Of these, 203 appeals of 314 persons were before Magistrates and 795 appeals of 1,059 persons before Sessions Judges. Of these, 803 appeals relating to 1,100 persons were disposed of.

91. Inclusive of seven appeals which remained from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 77. Of these 69 concerning 128 persons were disposed of, leaving eight appeals relating to 20 persons pending at the close of the year.

92. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 99·4 days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 48·60 days, as compared with 104·96 and 48·76 days in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court declined from 118·9 to 37·76 days.

Revision.

93. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 348 revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 285. The High Court disposed of 392 revision petitions and 33 cases.

References.

94. There were three references under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal by the High Court. In one case, involving two persons, the accused were acquitted, and in another case, the accused was convicted. The third case was left pending.

Punishments.

95. Six persons were sentenced to death, 23 to transportation for life, 2,650 to imprisonment, 15,258 to fine and 79 to whipping. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 2,235, or 84·3 per cent, were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months and 415 for longer periods. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 298 to simple imprisonment, and 23 to imprisonment in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. The cases of 348 juveniles or first offenders, were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,01,254 and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 2,026.

96. No European British subject was brought to trial. Trial of European British subjects.

(vi) Civil Justice.

97. There were 46 subordinate courts, as against 39 in the previous year. The number of suits instituted was 36,909. Of these, 28,943 (15,982 ordinary and 12,961 small cause) were instituted in Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 313 ordinary suits and 7,590 small cause suits. Sixty-three suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 91,90,524, and the average value was Rs. 249. The number of suits filed works out at one for every 174 persons in the State. Number of courts. Original work.

98. Out of a total number of 53,280 suits for disposal, 40,538 suits (19,498 ordinary and 21,040 small cause) were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduced from 3,786 to 1,555. The average duration of suits was 403·06 days, as compared with 548·23 days in the previous year. Twelve thousand, seven hundred and forty-two suits were pending disposal at the close of the year. Disposal of suits.

99. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 15,360. Of these, 1,245 were applications for setting aside orders dismissing suits, 3,577 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 188 for review of judgment, and 508 for permission to sue as paupers. The number disposed of was 10,121, leaving 5,239 pending. Miscellaneous cases.

100. The total number of appeals for disposal was 3,402. Of these, 1,493 were disposed of, leaving 1,909 pending at the close of the year. Appellate work.

101. There were 382 sittings of the High Court, made up of one Full Bench sitting, 267 Division Bench sittings and 114 sittings of single judges on the revision side. The High Court had for disposal 394 first appeals, 753 second appeals and 101 miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 197 first appeals, 256 second appeals and 62 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals was 757·04 days and that of second appeals 751·10 days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court, 861 civil revision petitions and 146 other civil High Court.

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petitions. Of these, 531 of the former and 110 of the latter were disposed of.

102. The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 386 and Rs. 92, respectively.

Insolvency proceedings.

103. There were 398 insolvency applications pending and 702 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,100 for disposal. The number disposed of was 679, leaving 421 pending. The number of applications granted was 409, receivers being appointed in 89 cases. Two hundred and sixty applications were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 55,377 and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 40,176.

Execution of decrees.

104. Including 30,759 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 82,458 applications for execution of decrees. Of these 49,984 were disposed of, leaving 32,474 pending. The percentage of applications which proved wholly infructuous was 62·81. The amount realised in execution during the year was Rs. 24,51,792.

Processes.

105. Two lakhs ten thousand one hundred and thirty-one processes were issued, the receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,76,930 and Rs. 1,43,959, respectively.

Finance.

106. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 11,77,686 and the charges to Rs. 7,82,712, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 11,15,515 and Rs. 7,65,691.

Legal Practitioners.

107. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 503, of whom 49 were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 567.

(vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

108. There was no change in the total number of prisons during the year, *viz.*, one Central Jail, one Sub-Jail and 51 Lock-ups.

Prisoners of all classes.

109. The number of prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups of the State at the beginning of the year was 1,374. During the year 9,432 were received and 9,436 discharged, leaving 1,370 at the close. The daily average number confined rose from 1,081 to 1,311.

Convicts.

110. The total number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 864 (842 men and 22 women). During the year 5,370 (3,262 men and 108 women) were newly admitted and 1,226 (1,207 men and 19 women) were received by transfer. The total number received was thus 5,460 (5,311 men and 149 women.) Of the total number, 1,267 were transferred to other jails, one was transferred to the Mental Hospital, 3,146 were released, two escaped, one was executed and twelve died, leaving 1,031 convicts (1,003 men and 28 women) at the close of the year. The daily average number was 957·68. Of the fresh admissions, 2,516 were Hindus (including Sikhs), 689 Mahomedans and 162 Christians. Of the total, 894 were literate and 2,476 illiterate. Nine hundred and twenty-eight convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 109.

Under-trial prisoners.

111. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 490. New admissions were 4,507, bringing the total to 4,997. Of these 861 were released on bail, 1,118 were discharged, 1,691 convicted, 1,008 were transferred, one escaped and two died, leaving a balance of 316 under trial at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

112. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 20. During the year 329 were admitted and 326 were released. Twenty-three persons were in the civil jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 16·54.

Health and condition of prisoners.

113. The health of the prisoners was good. Six hundred and ninety of them gained weight and 200 lost weight. There was no change in other cases. The total number of deaths among prisoners of all classes was 14.

Conduct and Remissions.

114. Four hundred and seventy-one convicts were released under the remission rules, against 374 in the previous year. Twenty long-term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-5-7 against Re. 0-5-6 in the year 1934. The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups further decreased to 531. Corporal punishment was

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awarded in 26 cases against 37 in the year 1934. No prisoner escaped.

Employment of convicts and Jail manufactures.

115. Of the daily average number of 860 convicts in the two jails, 82·9 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, smithy, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing, book-binding and laundry work.

Finance.

116. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners increased from Rs. 1,24,910 to Rs. 1,29,371 owing to increase in number, but the cost per head decreased from Rs. 115 in 1934, to Rs. 99, as the overhead charges were more widely distributed. A sum of Rs. 16,417 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour, against Rs. 28,819 in 1934. The income of the Department amounted to Rs. 36,415.

117. A committee was appointed by the Government to examine the question of introducing a Children's Act establishing a Borstal school for the reformation of juvenile prisoners.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

118. There were 57 special and 25 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration.

119. The number of instruments registered increased from 1,25,259 to 1,43,957, or by about 14·9 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts. Out of the total number of documents registered, 1,40,907 related to immovable property, 1,06,708 thereof being compulsorily registrable. The aggregate value of the documents of all kinds registered in the year amounted to Rs. 4,22,34,351. The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 4,479, the revenue lost by such exemptions amounting to Rs. 21,067.

Finance.

120. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 3,00,497 and the expenditure Rs. 1,75,051.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

121. The total number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 106, two being City Municipalities, 39 Town Municipalities and 65 Minor Municipalities. The Minor Municipality of Saklespur was converted into a Town Municipality, with effect from 1st July 1936.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Constitution.

122. The Government have sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1937 the proposal of the Municipal Council to have an elected Vice-President and directed that the term of office of the President and the Vice-President be limited to one year. The Municipal Council held 26 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 7 adjourned and 7 special.

Finance.

123. The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 3,15,661. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,56,012 and a sum of Rs. 17,59,450 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 92,223.

Water supply.

124. The scheme for the improvement of the water supply to the extensions to the west of the Central Jail was completed and the extension of the 18" main from the Binny Mills to Basavangudi was in progress.

Public works

125. A sum of Rs. 2,31,149 was spent on engineering works, and Rs. 41,838-9-0 on works of city improvement, of which the following were the chief :—

(1) Construction of a *mantap* near the Kempambudhi tank.

(2) Extension of the outfall line from the Maharaja Mills.

(3) Providing ornamental railings round the oval in Visveswarapuram.

(4) Laying of a sewage pipe line from the Maharaja Mills to the outfall of Jakkarayanakere.

(5) Construction of a market in Basavangudi.

(6) Reforming the Sydney Circle.

(7) Providing hydrants in the vegetable market.

(8) Underground drainage and water supply to the Labour Colony.

126. A scheme costing Rs. 1,65,000 for a main outfall sewer from Sultanpet to Sunkal Farm was taken up by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Two estimates for Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 76,680 for street sewers in the area between Cottonpet and Akkipet were sanctioned, and the work was in rapid progress. A beginning was made in giving

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house connections in that area. Drains to a total length of 9,743 feet were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,167.

127. The construction of 250 houses for the labourers near Srirampur at a cost of over a lakh of rupees and the construction of new building for the Municipal Offices, at a cost of nearly one and a quarter lakh of rupees were completed. Roads to a total length of 9½ furlongs were newly tarred.

Public health.

128. There were occasional outbreaks of plague, cholera, small-pox and enteric fever. Anti-malaria operations were continued. A food analyst was appointed. A Municipal Maternity Home was opened in Kasivisveswara Temple Street. A baby show was held under the auspices of the local branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Mysore City Municipality.

Meetings.

129. The Council held 29 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 9 adjourned and 8 special.

Finance.

130. The balance at the credit of the Municipal Council at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,933, and the total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,93,184 and Rs. 6,71,965, respectively.

Public works.

131. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,22,638.

132. One and a half miles of important roads were tarred at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,000.

133. A survey of the housing conditions in the City was undertaken and a sum of Rs. 9,000 was allotted for the acquisition of the worst slum areas in Besthageri in the Krishnaraja Mohalla.

Public health.

134. Public health was generally good. There were stray cases of plague, cholera and influenza.

135. The manufacture of compost out of street rubbish and night soil was continued. Three thousand five hundred tons were manufactured, the amount realised by its sale being Rs. 17,267, as compared with Rs. 9,215 in the previous year. The Agricultural department and the Mysore Sugar Company were the principal customers.

Welfare work.

136. The seven Child Welfare centres continued to do good work.

137. One of the Municipal Councillors was deputed to represent the Mysore City Municipal Council, at the

All-India Local Self-Government Conference, held at Delhi in March 1936.

Mysore Improvement Trust Board.

138. The total amount at the credit of the Board was Rs. 2,01,497, including the usual State grant of Rs. 50,000 and a special grant of Rs. 25,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,44,625, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 56,872. The following statement indicates the items on which the money was expended :—

	Rs.
(1) Acquisition of properties	7,329
(2) Construction of drainage and other works	59,403
(3) Establishment charges	21,191
(4) Suspense accounts	46,002
(5) Minor items	10,700

Of the works undertaken by the Board, a few deserve to be mentioned :—

(1) Draining the marsh in the front of the *Madhuvana*.

(2) Constructing a culvert in the centre of the Doddakere bund to drain off the storm water.

(3) Acquisition of 14 acres of garden lands below the Doddakere for construction of houses for the poorer classes.

(4) Acquisition of a cluster of slum houses to the west of Santhepet.

(5) Acquisition of a site in Sivarampet for an evening bazar.

(6) Acquisition of insanitary houses in Besthageri, Krishnaraja Mohalla.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

139. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Chikmagalur, Malur and Jagalur, continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents. The total number of members on the Municipal Councils on the last day of the year, was 1,725, of whom 1,184 were elected, 350 were non-officials nominated by Government and 191 were *ex-officio* members. The Councils held 1,723 meetings, of which 1,013 were ordinary, 499 special and 211 adjourned meetings.

Finance.

The total receipts and expenditure of the several Town and Minor Municipal Councils were respectively, Rs. 19,31,264 and Rs. 19,08,271, as compared with Rs. 19,55,583 and Rs. 19,98,398, in the previous year. Government sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 85,000 for the general improvement of towns and minor municipalities and for providing good water in those localities.

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A general revision of the valuation of buildings and lands for purposes of taxation was undertaken in several town and minor municipalities.

Water Supply and Drainage.

The work connected with the supply of drinking water to Konanur, Chitaldrug and Davangere towns was completed. Estimates for improving the water supply of Mandya, Ganjam, Kunigal, Closepet and Arsikere were sanctioned.

Other Town improvement works.

The construction of maternity wards was completed at Chiknaikanahalli, Kankanhalli, Dodballapur and Nelamangala. Electric lights were provided at Vadigenahalli, while the work of installing such lights at Shimoga, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur and Chikmagalur was under progress.

The administration of the municipalities of Chennapatna, Mugur and Honnali was found to be unsatisfactory and the Municipal Councils in those places were superseded for a period of two years.

(x) Administration of District Boards.

Number, composition and meetings of District Boards.

140. All the District Boards, with the exception of those for the Bangalore and Mysore districts were reconstituted. The number of members on the Boards was 296, of whom 199 were elected, 61 were non-officials nominated by Government and the remaining 36 were *ex-officio* members. Forty meetings, or an average of five per Board, were held, the average attendance being 30 against an average strength of 37.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 26,42,373 and Rs. 24,85,619, respectively, as compared with Rs. 50,94,863 and Rs. 50,54,141 in the previous year. The abnormal variations were due to the taking over of the tolls by Government, consequent on the introduction of the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation and to certain account adjustments in connection with loans of Railway cess transactions. The revenue under service heads amounted to Rs. 13,98,627, of which a sum of Rs. 7,77,205 was derived from local cess, Rs. 63,600 from tolls, Rs. 1,25,103 from market and other fees and the rest from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 16,63,862, of which Rs. 7,73,741

was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,85,191 on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,48,736 on administration and collection, Rs. 70,445 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,50,397 on medical relief and the rest on miscellaneous purposes.

141. The Hassan District Board borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 from Government for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Ramnathpur. The Mysore District Board were permitted to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 7½ lakhs at 3½ per cent for public works. The Presidents of all the District Boards except those of Bangalore and Kadur, attended the All-India Local Self-Government Conference held at Delhi in March 1936.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

142. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted, for a period of one year, and consisted of 20 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and 13 non-official members. Of the latter, seven were nominated by the Mining Board, two were nominated by Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and six special meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being 5 officials and 8 non-officials. The income and expenditure of the Board under service heads amounted to Rs. 1,31,308 and Rs. 1,50,395, respectively. The Mining Board continued to contribute a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards medical relief; and the Village Panchayats under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed Rs. 911, being one-half of their realisations under obligatory taxes. Among other public works carried out by the Sanitary Board may be mentioned the work of tarring the Krishnaraja Road and part of the Carr Road, the whole measuring 3 miles and 1½ furlongs, at a cost of Rs. 40,634.

Village Panchayats.

143. The main sources of revenue of the 11,255 Village Panchayats were obligatory taxes, though optional taxes were levied by 105. The total demand, including arrears of previous years, was Rs. 53,58,456; the total collections, including remissions, amounted to Rs. 10,44,800. The poor collections were mainly due to the prevailing economic

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depression. Steps have been taken to ensure improvement. A sum of Rs. 1,31,673 was received by the Village Panchayats, by way of grants from Government and contributions from the District Boards and private persons.

Rural Reconstruction work.

144. The Village Panchayats continued to evince great interest in rural reconstruction work. In addition to work amounting in value to Rs. 1½ lakhs in the shape of communal labour, village improvement works costing Rs. 7,47,029 were executed from panchayat funds. The chief items of work done by communal labour were removal of prickly pear, lantana and other rank vegetation, repairs to schools, temples and *chavadis*, filling up of insanitary pits, deepening of wells, clearance of silt in wells and ponds, and the planting of avenue trees. Thirty-two sub-overseers were employed and a sum of Rs. 4,27,709 was spent on public works. Amongst the more important public works carried out, were water supply schemes for the villages of Satanur and Turuvanur, the electrification of eleven villages and the opening of six maternity homes. A sum of Rs. 2,15,640 was spent on water supply. Several panchayats continued the free distribution of quinine. Eighty-two village forests, nine tanks, 44 muzrai institutions and 11 *musafirkhanas* were under the management of panchayats. Among the other activities of the Village Panchayats were the construction of approach roads, laying out parks, formation of village extensions in conformity with sanitary principles, arranging baby shows and contributing to the funds of the Red Cross Society, purchase and supply of improved ploughs and other agricultural implements and the destruction of stray dogs. Fresh impetus was given to rural reconstruction work by starting a scheme of intensive propaganda in selected villages of each district. The Dodballapur Rural Reconstruction Centre, which is in receipt of an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government and which is being conducted by the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in India, undertook the training of eight members of selected panchayats in rural welfare work.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Weather and Crops.

145. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	Average
	April 1935 to September 1935	Average	October 1935 to March 1936	Average	April 1935 to March 1936	
Bangalore ...	23·9	21·9	11·1	9·1	35·0	31·0
Kolar ..	22·9	19·3	10·0	8·9	32·9	28·2
Tumkur ...	23·7	18·3	10·2	7·8	33·9	26·1
Mysore ...	15·6	18·5	10·2	9·6	25·8	28·1
Hassan ...	29·2	28·7	12·2	10·0	41·4	38·7
Shimoga ...	42·8	49·4	7·6	7·6	50·4	57·0
Kadur ...	58·3	63·2	10·8	10·3	69·1	73·5
Chitaldrug ..	14·1	15·4	6·8	6·6	20·9	22·0
Average for the State ...	26·8	27·4	9·9	8·7	36·7	36·1

146. The maximum rainfall for the year (1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936) was 359·38 inches recorded at Agumbe in the Shimoga district, and the minimum 13·47 inches, recorded at Ramagiri in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was at Agumbe where a fall of 13·45 inches of rain was recorded on the 8th of July 1935.

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147. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State:—

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
1	Bangalore	12·00	5·00	12·00	6·00	8·00	5·00	8·00	...	12·00	6·00
2	Kolar ...	7·00	3·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	4·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	8·00
3	Tumkur...	9·50	7·30	7·50	6·90	8·00	5·75	7·00	5·65	8·50	8·40
4	Mysore ...	9·53	9·00	7·60	7·40	7·47	6·00	7·80	6·00	11·75	11·00
5	Hassan ...	9·00	8·00	8·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	9·00
6	Shimoga	9·00	7·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	6·00	5·00	5·00	9·00	9·00
7	Kadur ...	10·30	9·50	8·00	8·00	7·00	5·00	8·00	8·00	9·60	9·10
8	Chitaldrug	8·00	7·40	8·00	6·70	7·00	7·73	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·50
	Average...	9·28	7·02	8·26	6·25	7·31	5·62	7·35	6·83	9·60	8·27

(ii) Agriculture.

Chemical section.

148. Pot experiments with ragi and cotton to find out the rate of assimilation of plant foods were continued. A new line of work was started in connection with the manurial requirements of Virginia tobacco, and on the influence of alkali in soils on the growth and quality of crops. Results obtained with ragi indicate definitely that nitrogen is the deciding factor in determining the yield and that phosphoric acid and potash occupy a minor place. Experiments with cotton have a special reference to resistance against red leaf blight disease. While the botanical section is busy trying to evolve a disease-resistant variety, the chemical section is trying to find out the influence of manure on disease resistance. General indications are not wanting that a well nourished plant manured with nitrogen and phosphoric acid is more resistant to disease than one not so manured. Experiments on tobacco indicate that the crop suffers considerably when the soil contains even one part of alkali in 10,000.

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149. Experiments with paddy have shown that the crop benefits materially with the application of 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of green manure per acre. Comparative trials of compost, groundnut cake and ammonium sulphate have brought out the superiority of the last named over the other two. Indications are present that compost is as effective as groundnut cake for paddy. Experiments with sugarcane have again shown the importance of an adequate supply of sulphate of ammonia before the plant is 13 weeks old. The potash requirements of cane have yet to be determined and experiments are being continued on the Irwin Canal Farm with the manure and funds provided by the Potash Syndicate, Calcutta. Work on the investigation of local plant products for their insecticidal properties, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, yielded promising results. Of 33 plant substances examined, two have been selected for detailed chemical examination and extensive field trials. Studies of the distribution of plant foods in the coffee bush have emphasised the necessity of an adequate supply of potash. It is also observed that the proper development of the berry is influenced by a particular nitrogen-carbon ratio in the plant. Experiments on the use of sulphur and molasses as a means of reclaiming alkali land in the Irwin Canal tract have been commenced. Laboratory experiments are also being conducted to determine the amount of nitrogen fixed in the soil by the addition of molasses. With a view to utilising agricultural waste products, the making of compost was started on all the experimental farms, several private farms and at the Y. M. C. A. Rural Centre at Dodballapur. Nine hundred and eighty-two samples were analysed in the laboratory with 5,809 determinations made in them.

Mycological section.

150. The Mycological section devoted a large part of its attention to *Koleroga* of areca. The disease made its appearance in a number of new places in the Tirthahalli, Nagar, Mudigere and Sringeri Taluks. Four new depots for the sale of sprayers and chemicals were opened and materials for spraying nearly 12,000 acres were supplied. The addition of groundnut oil as a spreader has become popular, but recent increase in price has affected its use The price of casein also has gone up. The use of

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molasses as a spreader is being continued as an experiment. A sample sprayer was manufactured at the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works. Sulphur dusting has been tried with promising results in the treatment of *Anaberoga* of arecanuts and cocoanuts. Attention is being devoted to the treatment of areca palms against *Hidimundige roga* on lines adopted in a similar case in Indo-China. *Karikaddiroga* in paddy is being treated by steeping the seeds in a solution of *uspulum ceresan* and *sigade sette* by the addition of small quantities of copper sulphate to the irrigation water. This pest is much less virulent in plots that have received a completed manuring than in those manured with only nitrogen or nitrogen and phosphoric acid. *Taragumari roga* of plantains was controlled by swabbing the infected portions of the stem with Bordeau paste. Other diseases under study are the fruit spot of guava, mildew on peas and betel vines, other diseases of betel vines and diseases of tobacco.

Entomological section.

151. The Entomological section devoted its particular attention to the control of sugarcane borer in the Irwin Canal area. A light earthing up of the cane when the crop is about four to six weeks old was tried successfully over an area of nearly 1,900 acres. The biological control of the borer by releasing egg parasites is being gradually extended. The use of coal tar distillate emulsion against coffee stem borer has been established as a fairly effective control, and 95 gallons were distributed for trial in the Kadur and Hassan districts. It was found that the attack in the treated areas decreased by 50 per cent. An emulsion of carbon disulphide as a remedy against sugarcane root grubs and betel vine earth worms promises to be very effective.

152. The hairy caterpillar pest on early sown crops broke out in a severe form in some parts of the Hosadurga and Holalkere taluks. An intensive campaign was organised in 15 villages with the co-operation of the Village Panchayats and the pest brought under control. A large amount of preliminary work was done on the tobacco stem-borer, the plantain weevil, and the cotton-stem borer.

153. Some progress was made with bee keeping. In addition to 35 colonies under direct control of the

Department, there were 57 private colonies round about Bangalore, 15 round about Mysore, and 40 in coffee estates and other parts of the malnad.

Botanical section.

154. The usual work of evolving new varieties of crops was carried on in the Botanical section. Of the new varieties of cane evolved, H. M. 89 and H. M. 87 are reported to be doing well in the Bombay Presidency, while H. M. 608 is not resistant to mosaic and is deficient in sugar content. X-ray treatment of cane to induce variations with the ultimate object of evolving new varieties is being continued and the work is being extended to groundnut, paddy, potatoes and cotton. Nearly 300 varieties of paddy are under observation on the Nagenahalli Paddy Station. Selections 67, 139, 476, 363, 246 and 236 have maintained their high level of production and are in great demand. Of the 86 selections of *kar ragi* under observation at Hunsur, only 17 have been retained for further test. Out of 32 selections of sesamum, 20 have been retained for further trial. Selection 69 cotton continues to be popular, and another H. 190 is being tested in a large number of places. Fresh crosses between Asiatic and exotic cottons have been made. No variety resistant to red leaf blight has yet been found.

Agricultural engineering.

155. Fifty-five estimates and plans to the value of Rs. 30,000 were prepared by the Engineering Section and 200 work orders were received and executed in the workshop. Two Eureka ploughs made at Hassan, and plough shares made at the Ramakrishna Krishisala were tested, and found to be efficient and cheap. A local blacksmith at Kolar manufactured a good plough at a cost of Rs. 12. The improved seed drill was exhibited at a number of jatras, and the raiyats evinced interest in its working. The improved jaggery boiling furnace continued to gain in popularity owing to economy in fuel, which worked out to Rs. 50 per acre of cane milled.

Experimental farms—Babbur Farm.

156. At the Babbur farm two varieties of cotton—S. 69 and H. 190—were tried on a bulk scale on black soils S. 69 yielded 148 lbs. of *kappas* and H. 190 yielded 88 lbs. of *kappas* per acre. The average yield of *jola* on bulk plots was only 38 seers of grain and 560 lbs. of straw per acre, as against 106 seers of grain and 4·61 tons of straw in

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1934-35. Of the varieties of *jola* tried, local *bili jola* topped the list with 94 seers of grain and 2,706 lbs. of straw per acre.

157. Sugarcane was the most important crop in the wet area and occupied nearly 14·5 acres. The average yield from bulk plots worked out to 16·72 tons of cane per acre, as compared with 18·6 tons in 1934-35. H. M. 320 gave the highest yield among thick canes and Co. 290 among thin canes, with 28 tons and 37·5 tons of cane per acre, respectively.

158. In the Vani Vilas Sagar farm, attention was concentrated on the growth of short season irrigated crops, such as chillies, irrigated ragi, cotton and tobacco. Attempts are being made to find out if a cigarette variety of tobacco can be grown under irrigated conditions. The cultivation of cocoanuts is gradually extending and a corresponding extension is being made in the area under cocoanuts on this farm for the purpose of supplying suitable seedlings. Side by side with this, the cultivation of plantains is also being extended.

Marthur farm.

159. At the Marthur farm the use of artificial manure on areca palms has been discontinued experimentally for two years. The crop of 1935-36 was the highest on record since the farm was started, with a yield of 135 maunds. The total production of pepper, was 432 lbs. as compared with 255 lbs. of last year. The Malabar pepper vines gave a better yield than the local ones. Six varieties of paddy were tried on a bulk scale and H. O. 529 and W. 3,629, gave the best yields with regard to grain as well as straw. Of all varieties of sugarcane tried, H. M. 553 seems to be the most suitable for Malnad conditions, and setts of this variety are being distributed. The new *begasse* furnace was much appreciated and there was a demand for the construction of similar furnaces for neighbouring raiyats.

Irwin Canal farm.

160. On the Irwin Canal farm 168 acres of sugarcane were harvested and the average yield worked out to 33 tons per acre. Experiments on the nitrogenous requirements of cane have confirmed previous experience that 10 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia per acre is about the optimum dose. Applications of different doses of concentrated

superphosphate have given the indication that cane is likely to be benefited when 2 cwts. per acre are applied.

161. All the tobacco grown is being flue-cured. Of the varieties of cotton tried, M. A. II, Jayawant and N. T. 38 are full of promise. A small orchard has been laid out. Of fodder crops, guinea grass, rhodes, napier grass and lucerne occupy an important place. Casuarina has been planted in low lying swampy places and as road avenues.

Hebbal farm.

162. On the Hebbal farm sugarcane and paddy both suffered for want of water. A test was made with lantana leaves as a manure for paddy and the results are encouraging. Compost making has been started.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

163. On the Balehonnur Coffee Station, work on propagation by cuttings has definitely indicated that good plants can be produced if the cuttings are planted between February and April and between July and September. Nine selections of cardamoms were made and named after the district of their origin. Six of the best plants in each selection are under observation for further work. A few of the cashew nut plants dibbled in 1930-31, flowered during the season. The tung oil plants proved to be of very slow growth under the conditions obtaining on the farm. Experiments were conducted on several varieties of citrus, pineapples, banana and mangoes. With the appointment of an Agricultural Meteorologist, a new line of study was taken up with reference to soil moisture, periodicity and rate of growth of coffee in relation to weather conditions and rainfall in the coffee tract of the Malnad region.

Demonstration and propaganda.

164. Demonstration plots were arranged in 209 places. Nearly 900 demonstrations of various kinds were conducted.

165. The total sales of the year were 460 ploughs and 3,073 spares and accessories. The new Mysore pattern plough proved the most popular, the number sold being 133. Among the seeds distributed were 39,000 seers of paddy, 20,000 seers of ragi, 15,000 seers of groundnuts, 35,000 pounds of cotton and 16,225 thousand setts of sugarcane. Popular varieties of crops were H. 22 and H. K. 13 ragi; G. E. B. 24 and *Halubbalu* paddy, Selection 69, H. 190 and Jayavant cotton; H. M. 320 and H. M. 544 canes and Spanish and H. G. 1 groundnuts. More than 2,09,000

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acres are now estimated to be under improved seeds out of which ragi accounts for 1,09,000, paddy for 53,000, sugarcane for 18,000, cotton for 16,000 and groundnut for 11,000.

Agricultural Education.

166. The Hebbal Agricultural School had a strength of 92. Thirty-four scholarships were available to students, out of which 24 were Government scholarships and the rest were awarded by the District Boards and private agency. Thirty-nine students appeared for the Diploma examination and 31 passed.

167. The Schools at Hassan, Chikkanahally and Ramakrishnapur presented respectively, 19, 18 and 15 students for the final examination.

Live Stock Section.

168. During the year, the Department undertook a marketing survey relating to eggs, milk, hides and skins and cattle.

Ranges and herds.

169. Three Amrit Mahal ranges and nine herds were maintained. The strength of the herds at the commencement of the year was 3,101 and at the close 2,570. The birth and the death rates were 25·7 per cent and 10·8 per cent, respectively, against 28 per cent and 12 per cent in the previous year. Five hundred and ten animals were sold, realising Rs. 13,155. The average price per pair of bullocks was Rs. 136.

170. The demand for the year was Rs. 38,135. A sum of Rs. 38,620 was collected, inclusive of a portion of the arrears.

171. An extent of 635 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands was transferred to the Revenue department for grant to raiyats for cultivation. An extent of 3,998 acres was re-surrendered to the Department by the Revenue department.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

172. The number of cattle with aided cattle breeders was 1,160 at the commencement and 1,279 at the close of the year. The animals were in good condition. The total number of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur was 945 at the beginning and 919 at the end of the year. The Station continued to do good work. Two *Hallikar* bulls were added to the stock. Ninety-seven calves were born during the year, of which 22 were born to

Hallikar bulls. The heaviest male calf weighed 51 lbs. and the heaviest female calf 48 lbs. Ten bulls were given to Village Panchayats. Milk yield records of 202 cows were prepared for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. From records of 70 cows that completed their lactation, it was found that the number of days in milk varied from 108 to 629, giving an average of 398 days. The average yield per day ranged between 2·2 and 6·3 lbs., giving an average of 3·7 lbs. The number of dry days varied between 50 and 630, giving an average of 233 days. The highest yield of milk from an individual cow during her lactation period was 2,687 lbs. One hundred and thirty-two animals were sold during the year for a sum of Rs. 5,882. A poultry section was started on the main station at Ajjampur.

173. The Hebbal Dairy continued to work as an annexe to the Agricultural School.

174. The Sheep Breeding Farms at Hebbal, Yelachahalli, Ajjampur and Kolar did good work. Sheep Breeding Farm.

175. The total strength of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association at the close of the year was 188. Twenty-two breeding rams were supplied to the members. The number of cross-breds among the members' flocks rose from 575 to 678. Twenty-six thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight lbs. of wool were sold through the Association for Rs. 6,545.

(iii) Sericulture.

176. The quantity of raw silk imported, which was 2,379,197 pounds in the year ending 31st March 1934, was 2,216,920 pounds in the following year and 2,191,436 in 1935-36, while the declared values during April showed a steady fall from Rs. 3-3-3 during 1933-34 to Rs. 2-9-1 per pound during 1935-26. The small decrease that did take place is attributed to unfavourable rates of exchange. Meanwhile the imports of spun silk and similar goods have increased from 2,027,000 pounds in 1933-34 to 3,628,395 pounds in 1935-36. Besides, the imports of artificial silk piece goods have increased from 67,600,000 yards in last year to 74,500,000 yards, though the imports of artificial silk have fallen from 16,614,000 lbs. to 14,911,000 lbs. Condition the silk industry.

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177. Japan has captured the Indian market and is increasing her trade in silks. The protective duties which were introduced from 1st May 1934 have had no appreciable effect. Representations were sent to the Government of India to levy increased protective duties, in the interest of the indigenous silk industry. Though the protective duties on raw silk and piece goods, etc., were not raised, the Government of India agreed to increase the duty on spun silk by 14 annas a lb. But this increase does not appear to have been given effect to. Unless adequate protection is given to the indigenous silk industry, there is every danger of the industry collapsing.

Area under mulberry.

178. There was a further fall in the area under mulberry from 30,000 to 28,500 acres. Government sanctioned a scheme of paying bonus to cultivators.

179. About 1,500 saplings and 20 cart-loads of cuttings were supplied free from the Government gardens to raiyats in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur districts.

Seed supply.

180. The number of Government grainages was nine. They prepared altogether 3,857,255 disease-free layings, and supplied 3,648,043 layings to sericulturists and silk farms. Special attention was paid to the increase of the output of cross-bred layings. The total output of cross-bred and pure foreign race layings in Government grainages during the year amounted to 2,686,501. The Government grainage at Kunigal specialised in the production of pure Mysore layings for distribution in seed areas. There were 17 aided grainages and they prepared altogether 1,952,067 disease-free layings and supplied 1,934,922 disease-free layings to 3,171 sericulturists.

Sericultural co-operative societies.

181. Out of the 18 registered sericultural co-operative societies, only six, including those recognised as aided grainages, were working. They distributed to their members 397,454 layings prepared by themselves and 22,470 disease-free layings obtained from Government grainages. Experiments in manuring the mulberry were continued and a yield of 21,000 pounds per acre secured with oil-cake as against 12,000 obtained with farmyard manure.

Experimental and propaganda work.

182. The machine constructed at Channapatna for separating seed cocoons according to the sex of the pupæ was further tested and improved.

183. A scheme of research work on a modest scale in the refrigeration of multivoltine silk-worm eggs was approved at the first meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee, and the grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for that purpose was spent on the recurring expenses of the scheme, the capital outlay being met from the budget grants of the Department.

184. The use of groundnut oil cake manure implies also the use of farmyard manure in rotation.

185. Experiments in the production of higher grade seed cocoons for utilisation in the preparation of hybrid layings were successfully carried on.

186. The system of harvesting of cocoons on the third day was introduced successfully.

187. A five basin domestic unit, installed by a private owner at Sidlaghatta was worked with an additional heater and the reeling was conducted with satisfactory results.

188. The Government Filature worked for 293 days. The production of raw silk amounted to 7,014 lbs. Filature and reeling.

189. The Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore worked on 300 days. The silk fabrics produced by the factory were exhibited in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and elsewhere. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

190. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,42,800. Finance.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

191. The staff of the Department protected 1,761 head of cattle against rinderpest; of these 1,423 were protected by the "goat virus alone" method, 288 by the "serum simultaneous" method, and 50 by the "serum alone" method. The total number of deaths from rinderpest was showing a marked fall as compared with the figures of previous years. Blackquarter prevailed with varying severity in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts; and occurred in a sporadic manner in the Kadur and Shimoga districts. Fifty thousand four hundred aud thirty-two animals were protected against the disease. The total mortality from blackquarter was 1,677. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia prevailed in the Chitaldrug and Hassan districts. Forty-seven Contagious Diseases.

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thousand one hundred and thirty-two animals were inoculated. The total mortality was 1,935. Anthrax prevailed in parts of the Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga districts. Eighteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six animals were protected. The total mortality was 2,041. Foot and mouth disease was less severe than in the previous year, the mortality recorded being 1,175. Twenty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-one sheep were successfully vaccinated against sheep-pox.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

192. Including the four dispensaries newly opened, there were 68 veterinary institutions at the close of the year. Two lakhs eighty-three thousand six hundred and three fresh cases were admitted at these institutions for treatment. Twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-two castrations were performed and 16,285 surgical operations conducted during the year.

Rural Veterinary Aid.

193. The staff castrated 58,264 animals, treated 106,106 cases and performed 1,561 surgical operations during their itineration in villages.

Scientific Section.

194. One Assistant Superintendent after completing his training in Bacteriology, Serology and animal diseases abroad has undertaken research work in respect of the polypoid growths in the nasal sinuses of cattle in the Palace Dairy Farm at Rayanakere, gastroenteritis among cattle in the Malnad, and virus diseases of poultry.

(v) The Serum Institute.

Sera and Vaccine.

195. The Serum Institute prepares both sera and vaccine. Sera are prepared from the blood of immunised animals and give immediate and temporary immunity and are used on the scene of outbreak. Vaccines are laboratory products taking a week or two to set up and establish more lasting immunity and administered in healthy areas, where the onset of disease is apprehended.

(vi) Labour and Wages.

Labour and Wages.

196. The wages of skilled labour continued to range from annas 6 to Rs. 4 a day, and of unskilled labour from annas 2 to Re. 1. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 as in the previous year.

197. The services of 300 skilled stone masons were requisitioned from outside the State. Apart from this, there was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State.

Emigration and immigration.

(vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

198. Eleven industrial installations, with an estimated capital investment of Rs. 38,200, were erected by the mechanical staff of the Department. The erection of two rice mills which was undertaken in the previous year was completed.

Industrial installations.

199. Seventy-three applications for loans, of an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,33,483, were dealt with. Loans to the extent of Rs. 45,151 were sanctioned in 22 cases. Out of the outstandings Rs. 35,156 was recovered.

Financial aid to industries.

200. Work of the value of Rs. 1,35,290 was turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop. The major portion of the work was done for Government departments. One thousand and nine ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural department and the Mysore Sugar Company. Ten students of the School of Engineering and one from the Indian Institute of Science were given practical training.

Industrial concerns under departmental management. Central Industrial Workshop.

201. The District Industrial Workshop, Kolar, undertook repairs to agricultural implements and industrial machinery. The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga, rendered useful service to the department of Public Works, the Government Saw Mills and the general public.

District Industrial Workshops.

202. The factory manufactured 356 tons of soap. It participated in the various exhibitions held in different parts of India. A separate agent was appointed to sell Mysore soaps in Ceylon.

Government Soap Factory

203. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory manufactured 63,595 lbs. of medicines and supplied 58,081 lbs. to the Government Medical Stores. The laboratory tested 45 samples of different materials, of which 37 were analysed for the Stores Purchase Committee.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

204. At the Government Weaving Institute there were 45 students under training, of whom 19 were in receipt of scholarships from local bodies or the departments of Public Instruction and Industries and Commerce. Nineteen

Government Weaving Institute.

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students were successful in the Final Certificate Examination. Four students were trained for the final certificate course of the City and Guilds Institute Examination held in Madras during May 1936.

Weaving Industry.

205. The Demonstration section consisted of eight peripatetic parties, one for each district. They continued to assist the weavers by supplying improved appliances and new designs.

Spinning Centres.

206. The Badanaval Centre manufactured 32,740 lbs. or 97,341 square yards of *khadi* cloth of the value of Rs. 44,034. The amount realised by the sale of cloth was Rs. 46,243. Two thousand and six hundred spinners and 130 weavers were employed by this centre and they received Rs. 14,451 and Rs. 11,030, respectively, as wages.

207. The Gorur Centre organised by the Hassan District Board was brought under the supervision of the Department. It was shifted to Bagespur, situated in the cotton-growing area.

Porcelain Factory.

208. The services of an expert were secured for the Porcelain Factory. There was an improvement in both the production and sale.

Tobacco Industry.

209. As an experimental measure, the cultivation of tobacco was extended to Hunsur, Kamplapura, Periyapatna, Goribidnur, Mandya and Babbur.

Industrial Education—Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

210. The number of students at the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute increased from 313 to 351. The average attendance was 274. Fourteen students appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations in Drawing, Painting, Engraving and Modelling, and 12 were successful. Fifty-six students of the Government High School at Mysore received vocational training at the Institute. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the training section of the Institute was Rs. 43,894.

211. Articles of the value of Rs. 76,547 were sold. The Institute maintained its reputation for quality and workmanship.

Industrial Schools.

212. There were nine industrial schools under the control of the Department, four in District Head-quarters and the remaining five in Taluk Head-quarter stations. The subjects taught in these schools included carpentry, smithy, weaving, rattan work, lacquer work and carving.

Four hundred and forty-nine students were under training in these institutions and a sum of Rs. 11,103 was disbursed as scholarships. The total output and sales of the schools amounted, respectively, to Rs. 25,967 and Rs. 28,026.

Home Industries.

213. The several home industries institutes at Bangalore, Mysore and Chickmagalur, organised to impart practical instruction to women in useful arts and handicrafts received grants aggregating Rs. 8,104. In addition, the services of an embroidery instructor, a lady weaving demonstrator and a weaving inspector were placed at the disposal of the institutes in Bangalore. Three hundred and sixty-one women were under training in all these institutions.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

214. The use of certified weights and measures was compulsory in 16 notified areas. Five more such areas were notified in the year. A sum of Rs. 5,834 was realised by the sale of weights and measures and Rs. 576 in the shape of testing fees. Prosecutions under sections 3 and 5 of the Weights and Measures Regulation were instituted in 152 cases, of which 145 ended in conviction.

Inventions and designs.

215. Thirty-two applications for patents were dealt with during the year. Of these thirteen were accepted. Ten applications for the renewal of patents were granted.

Factories Regulation.

216. There were 209 factories on the register at the beginning of the year. Twenty factories were added and 13 struck off, leaving 216 at the close. Of these, 51 were seasonal factories. The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories was 20,708, of whom 1,285 were children. One hundred and sixty-nine factories were inspected.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

217. Thirty ginning and seven pressing factories were working in the State. The total number of bales pressed during the year amounted to 17,511.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

218. Two hundred and seventeen cases came up before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and 216 were disposed of. Of the latter 78 related to accidents which had proved fatal and 54 to other accidents. Compensation amounting to Rs. 53,852 was deposited. The amount distributed was Rs. 47,137. The Workmen's Compensation Regulation was amended so as to bring it into line with the British Indian Act.

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Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

219. The total number of boilers in the State at the commencement of the year was 233. Eleven boilers were registered. Six were condemned and nine were reported not to be in use, leaving 230 boilers in use at the end of the year. One hundred and ninety-five boilers were examined and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 5,005.

Labour.

220. There were four labour disputes—one on the Kolar Gold Field and three in textile mills at Mysore and Bangalore. They were of a minor character and were quickly settled. The Board of Conciliation continued to function. Its existence has had a salutary effect on the relations between employees and employers in the State. The mining companies and the textile mills continued to devote considerable attention to improvements in the condition of their labourers.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

221. The supply of electric power to the Iron Works commenced on the 19th February 1936. The construction of the steel plant was completed and the open hearth was put into operation on the 7th March and the rolling mills on the 28th March 1936. The Government sanctioned the establishment of a Cement Factory, as an adjunct to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

222. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 10,84,267 for the steel plant and Rs. 32,499 for minor capital works.

223. The blast furnace worked for 293 days and produced 18,917 tons of pig iron. The pipe foundry was operated for 328 days and produced 8,254 tons of pipes. The general foundry produced 339 tons of castigns. Seven thousand and seventy tons of forest charcoal and 12,894 tons of retort charcoal were supplied to the furnace.

224. The demand for the products manufactured in the Iron section was fairly satisfactory and there was also an improvement in realisations from the sale of the various products. The total sales including miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 16,54,708. The operations of the year including preliminary operations of the steel plant resulted in a surplus of Rs. 93,417.

Sandal Oil Factory.

225. The Forest department supplied 1,844 tons of sandal-wood. The total quantity of sandal oil sold was slightly lower than the quantity sold during 1934-35.

(viii) Trade and Commerce.

Imports.

226. Imports of merchandise into the State increased by Rs. ·68 crore to Rs. 12·26 crores. This was due to larger receipts of rice and wheat. However, imports of gram and pulses showed a heavy decline from 1,190,386 maunds valued at Rs. 71 lakhs to 1,043,986 maunds valued at Rs. 42 lakhs. There was a further fall in the imports of refined sugar by Rs. 1,36,108 to Rs. 4,53,333. Fresh fruits of the value of Rs. 10 lakhs were imported. The imports of groundnut oil fell by nearly 50 per cent in weight. Petrol and kerosene oil registered increases from 1,589,333 gallons and 3,784,193 gallons to 1,840,434 gallons and 3,875,244 gallons, respectively. The imports of cotton rose in value from Rs. 45,39,623 to Rs. 60,30,660. The total value of machinery imported was estimated at Rs. 53·96 lakhs, as against Rs. 54·43 lakhs in the previous year. The imports of angles, bars and beams, fell in value by a lakh of rupees.

Exports.

227. Total exports amounted to Rs. 8,10,47,533, showing an increase of Rs. 60,79,043. Increases were noticed under gram, pulse, javar and bajra and decreases under ragi, paddy and wheat flour. The export trade of chillies, ginger, pepper and coriander also showed a rise. The quantity of betel nut exported from the State increased by about 22,000 maunds to 1,60,037 maunds, though the value realised fell short by Rs. 3 lakhs. The exports of sugar rose from 69,442 maunds valued at nearly Rs. 7 lakhs to 326,160 maunds valued at about Rs. 33 lakhs. The exports of jaggery increased by Rs. 3 lakhs. Fruits of the value of Rs. 7 lakhs were exported. The different kinds of vegetable oils, which had suffered a fall during the previous year, showed slight recovery. Groundnut oil exported rose from 42,346 maunds valued at Rs. 4,49,589 to 53,691 maunds valued at Rs. 6,29,969. In the case of oil seeds,

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there were heavy decreases in the exports of groundnut and cotton seeds, accompanied by slight increases in the exports of copra, gingelly and castor seeds. The improvement which was noticed in the export trade of raw cotton during the previous year suffered a set back during the year under report. The export fell from 89,242 maunds valued at Rs. 17,76,460 to 25,968 maunds valued at Rs. 6,74,296. There was a further increase in the exports of cotton piece goods and cotton twist and yarn. The total value of cotton piecegoods exported increased from Rs. 77·40 lakhs to Rs. 86·59 lakhs. The export of woollen piece goods fell from Rs. 26·22 lakhs to Rs. 22·86 lakhs. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State showed an increase.

(ix) Associations for Banking and Trading.

(a) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

228. Though there has been a decline in the number of societies and their membership, the paid up share capital and deposits have shown an increase. Against a demand of Rs. 1·96 crores, the collection was Rs. 1·13 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. ·83 crores, the percentage of overdue amounts being 43.

229. The general cause for decline in the number of societies and membership, and the heavy percentage of overdues was due to the continuance of the depression in the economic condition of the people, with consequent incapacity to repay instalments regularly. The heavy outstandings in primary societies necessitated the postponement of the payment of instalments by those societies to the central financing institutions, as a result of which heavy arrears have accumulated in the last class of institutions. Concessions, however, are being shown by those central institutions to remove the rigour of coercive processes by reducing the rate of interest on loans, and increasing the number of instalments.

230. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council were making frequent representations for an enquiry into the condition of the co-operative movement in

Mysore. In response to the general desire, a Committee of official and non-officials presided over by *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore as Chairman, was appointed to enquire into the conditions of the co-operative movement and suggest remedial or progressive measures. The terms of reference were, however, very wide to enable the Committee to go into every aspect of the movement. The Committee completed their deliberations and submitted their report which is under the consideration of Government.

231. The following statement compares the conditions of the movement during the year with those of the previous year :—

Particulars	*1934-35*	*1935-36*
	Rs.	Rs.
Number of societies	1,998	1,906
Do members	1,44,848	1,44,459
Amount of share capital paid up ...	51,64,135	52,60,133
Deposits by individuals ...	99,01,505	1,03,52,687
Do societies ...	9,62,421	5,57,740
Loans from the Apex and Central Banks.	25,18,825	27,02,850
Loans from Government ...	3,05,218	3,07,785
Reserve and other funds ...	42,53,096	44,24,176
Total working capital ...	2,31,05,200	2,36,05,371
Loans made during the year ...	1,08,01,005	1,11,18,521
Do recovered do ...	1,05,34,097	1,13,04,407
Total transactions	7,58,73,145	7,42,27,157
Net profits	3,70,659	3,87,941

Loans interest, and collections.

232. The total amount of loans made to individual members was Rs. 1,11,18,521, compared with Rs. 1,08,01,005 during the year 1934-35. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 36,50,039 was lent for productive purposes such as cultivation and land improvement, Rs. 38,32,706 for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 15,32,715 for maintenance charges, Rs. 12,52,899 for purchase, construction or repair of houses, and Rs. 6,86,588 for non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,96,54,354 fell due, of which a sum of Rs. 1,13,04,407 was recovered. The amount overdue on the 30th June 1936 was Rs. 83,49,947.

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Central Banks.

233. Of the 13 central organisations, 12 were credit institutions. Their total membership stood at 2,856, of which 1,584 were individuals and 1,272 societies. Their share capital increased from Rs. 6,31,304 to Rs. 6,43,955; and their deposits also increased from Rs. 52,76,897 to Rs. 53,24,037. The working capital of these institutions stood at the close of the year at Rs. 68,12,872, compared with Rs. 65,48,526 in the previous year. The reserve and other funds increased, respectively, from Rs. 3,95,027 to Rs. 4,13,857, and from Rs. 1,81,497 to Rs. 3,15,500. The total net profits earned amounted to Rs. 31,201, as compared with Rs. 30,290 in the year 1934-35.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd.

234. The membership of the Apex Bank, both of individuals, and of societies, increased, the former from 256 to 264 and the latter from 976 to 988. A sum of Rs. 1,36,017 was disbursed in the shape of loans. The share capital of the institution rose from Rs. 2,45,924 to Rs. 2,57,440, but the deposits fell from Rs. 33,15,468 to Rs. 31,68,484. There was a decline in the net profits from Rs. 14,546 to Rs. 5,023, but the reserve fund increased from Rs. 1,54,497 to Rs. 1,65,930.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

235. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank had a membership of 35 societies and 965 individuals. Its share capital increased from Rs. 2,91,299 to Rs. 2,92,774, and deposits rose from Rs. 16,33,822 to Rs. 16,43,756. It issued fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 2,57,583 and recovered Rs. 2,59,937 towards its dues. Loans due for repayment were outstanding to an amount of Rs. 14,00,558. The demand, collection and balance of loans due from individuals for the year were Rs. 10,61,226, Rs. 2,45,600 and Rs. 8,15,626, respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,60,209 was overdue from societies. The reserve fund of the Bank amounted to Rs. 2,21,641.

Primary societies (*a*) Agricultural.

236. There was a fall in the number of agricultural societies from 1,546 to 1,451 and in their membership from 66,138 to 61,741. The membership, share capital and the total working capital have all suffered a diminution.

237. Of these 1,451 societies, 1,370 were credit institutions, 39 grain banks, 23 agricultural supply societies, four marketing societies and the rest miscellaneous institutions. The credit societies had a membership of

61,767 and a working capital of Rs. 53,47,343. Loans issued and recovered by them amounted, respectively, to Rs. 7,30,796 and Rs. 7,80,620.

Supply societies.

238. The membership of the supply societies fell from 745 to 637 and the working capital also fell from Rs. 74,021 to Rs. 71,232.

Special societies for sale of agricultural produce.

239. There were four societies for the sale of agricultural produce, namely, two for the sale of cardamom, and two for the sale of arecanuts. The cardamom societies had a membership of 324. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,45,713. They sold 347 maunds, realising Rs. 10,673.

Grain banks.

240. There were 39 grain banks at the end of the year. They had a membership of 1,266 and a total working capital of Rs. 14,513 worth of grain. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 5,379 and their reserve funds to Rs. 4,616.

(*b*) Non-agricultural societies.

241. There were 441 non-agricultural societies at the close of the year. They consisted of 286 credit institutions, 79 consumers' societies, 71 industrial societies and 5 miscellaneous. Their membership rose from 75,883 to 77,425, and their working capital from Rs. 1,09,00,556 to Rs. 1,13,47,742. The paid up share capital and deposits also increased, respectively, from Rs. 33,53,940 and Rs. 50,43,044 to Rs. 34,82,997 and Rs. 51,21,543. A sum of Rs. 87,676 was added to the reserve funds, bringing the total to Rs. 14,83,846. The 286 credit institutions had a membership of 56,740, a share capital of Rs. 28,29,156 and a working capital of Rs. 89,79,080. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 89,40,013 and their recoveries amounted to Rs. 88,06,897.

Consumers' societies.

242. Seventy-nine consumers' societies were working. There was an increase in their membership from 17,488 to 17,762, but their working capital fell from Rs. 22,18,379 to Rs. 21,70,743.

Industrial societies.

243. There were 17 sericultural co-operative societies on the 30th June 1936. They had a membership of 379. Their paid up share capital and working capital were Rs. 2,583 and Rs. 4,990. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 925.

244. The two Gudigars' societies at Sagar and Sorab, started for the exclusive benefit of the sandal-wood carvers, continued to do good work. They obtained the sandal-wood

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from the Forest department at a concessional rate of 4 annas a pound. The Sagar Gudigars' Co-operative Society was given a subvention of Rs. 8 per mensem towards its working expenses. They manufactured articles worth Rs. 12,715, and a portion of their products was sold for Rs. 6,448. A gross profit of Rs. 1,087 was earned. The Gota Manufacturers' Society continues to do good work and its total purchases and sales of raw materials amounted to Rs. 26,657 and Rs. 1,402, and its purchase and sale of finished *gota* and *kinari* to Rs. 1,079 and Rs. 33,771, respectively. The wages paid by the society to its members amounted to Rs. 9,002.

Co-operative house-building societies.

245. The number of house-building societies increased by one. They had a membership of 3,268, a share capital of Rs. 1,08,638 and deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,89,111. Their reserve fund and total working capital amounted to Rs. 36,616 and Rs. 6,88,053, respectively. Out of the loans advanced to these institutions both by the Government and the Apex Bank, an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,10,597 was outstanding against them at the end of the year, which forms 45·1 per cent of their working capital. Loans amounting to Rs. 71,252 were issued to the members and the total transactions of Rs. 11,89,780 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,295. The Bangalore Housing Society continues to hold its position as the premier society of the kind. Fifty sites obtained from the Municipality were distributed among members and construction work started thereon. The other important house-building societies that deserve mention are the Mysore Housing Society, which has so far helped the members to build 133 houses, 128 of which are in occupation, the Mandya house-building society, which has advanced funds for the construction of 58 houses and the Krishnarajanagar society, which has helped the construction of 142 houses. The Mandya society has itself constructed four houses and let them out on the hire-purchase system.

Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.

246. There were 200 Adikarnataka societies in the State, consisting of 181 credit societies, 16 weavers' societies, 2 cobblers' societies and 1 agricultural colony. The 200 societies had a total membership of 5,799, a share capital of Rs. 46,122 and deposits amounting to Rs. 9,527. With

the addition of a Government loan of Rs. 44,872, their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,32,149.

Co-operation in the Malnad.

247. There were 338 societies in the Malnad at the end of the year. There was an increase in membership and a decrease in the amount of paid up share capital, which stood at 22,284 and Rs. 4,79,426, respectively. The deposits fell from Rs. 4,79,426 to Rs. 4,20,299. There was a rise in the working capital by about a lakh of rupees. There were ten land mortgage societies operating in the Malnad, whose membership was 834 and share capital Rs. 27,345. They have obtained loans to the extent of Rs. 68,500 from the Land Mortgage Bank.

The Land Mortgage Bank.

248. The land mortgage scheme was in operation in twenty taluks and four sub-taluks, with one Central Land Mortgage Bank and 23 primary societies. The Central Land Mortgage Bank had at the close of the year a membership of 221, a paid up share capital of Rs. 56,920 and a debenture capital of Rs. 4,66,100. It has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 5,42,575 in 378 cases.

Land Mortgage Societies.

249. There were 23 land mortgage societies, inclusive of four new ones registered during the year. Twenty out of 23 have been affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank and they have subscribed for 725 shares. These societies have a membership of 2,179 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 55,766.

Litigation.

250. Four thousand, two hundred and ninety-five new disputes were received, bringing the total file to 6,405; 4,238 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,167. A sum of Rs. 22,570 was realised under the head of court-fees. The decrees executed numbered 2,357 and 7,866 decrees were pending execution at the close of the year.

Audit and inspection.

251. The accounts of 1,359 societies were audited by departmental inspectors and those of 155 by certified auditors. Some of the latter were test-checked by the inspectors.

Finance.

252. The cost of the administration of the Department was Rs. 1,29,339. This figure includes a grant of Rs. 1,514 to the Land Mortgage Bank towards the pay of the official secretary, a subvention of Rs. 1,500 to the primary land mortgage societies, grants of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively, to the Mysore Co-operative Institute and the

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training classes, and a sum of Rs. 5,996 spent in connection with the enquiries held by the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore. The societies spent Rs. 2,17,802 on management.

(b) Joint-Stock Companies.

253. The number of joint-stock companies limited by shares was 129 at the beginning of the year. Eight new companies were registered, and two went into voluntary liquidation. There were 135 at the close of the year. In addition, there were 19 companies limited by guarantee. The aggregate paid up capital of the companies amounted to Rs. 1,67,50,851.

254. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 45, of whom 13 held permanent certificates.

255. Eleven institutions were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation. There were 264 literary, scientific and charitable societies on the register at the close of the year.

(x) Transfers of Land.

256. There were 6,395 transfers of land by order of courts, civil and revenue, involving an extent of 44,671 acres, as compared with 5,133 transfers involving 33,438 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 24,488 involving 81,975 acres.

(xi) Condition of the People.

Seasonal conditions.

257. The rainfall was eleven inches more than that of the previous year and over one inch above the average for the past 35 years. The South-West monsoon which started well in the first half of June in the *maidan* districts was weak during July and in the first half of August. The rainfall recorded during that period was below normal in all the districts, except parts of Shimoga and Kadur. The adverse seasonal conditions of the year 1934-35 continued, and the situation in the *maidan* districts caused considerable anxiety. The Government sanctioned one lakh of rupees for starting tank maintenance and village panchayat works. The shortage of fodder was met by the throwing open of

State Forests in the vicinity of the affected areas to free grazing. By the middle of August, plentiful rainfall all over the State had eased the situation.

258. Certain parts of the State suffered slightly, either on account of excessive rains, as in parts of the Kolar district, or on account of untimely or inadequate rains, as in portions of the Mysore, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitaldrug districts. The excessive rainfall in the Bagepalli taluk of the Kolar district resulted in the breach of seven major and ten minor tanks, and the entire village of Maddepalli was inundated. Gratuitous relief to the extent of Rs. 500 was given and remission of assessment to the extent of Rs. 1,064 was sanctioned. As a consequence of the inadequacy of rainfall in portions of the Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts, there was a material shrinkage in the area under wet crops. A total sum of Rs. 53,465, representing half the wet assessment, was brought on to the remission list.

259. The seasonal conditions being on the whole satisfactory, the area under the principal crops, as also the net area cropped, was largely in excess over those for the previous year, and the harvests were good. The agricultural stock was generally healthy.

Material prosperity.

260. The prices of commodities showed a tendency to fall. This was specially so in the case of coffee. In order to give some temporary relief to the coffee planters, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to be granted in the shape of takkavi loans. Sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area continued to command a good price.

Cattle mortality.

261. There was a fall of 25 per cent in cattle mortality. Rinderpest, anthrax, black-quarter, parasitic diarrhœa, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and foot and mouth disease prevailed in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The diseases were, however, brought under control by the preventive and remedial measures taken by the Veterinary department.

Accidental Fires.

262. There were 538 cases of accidental fires, resulting in a total loss of 12 human beings, 209 head of cattle and property valued at Rs. 1,88,577. The largest number was, as usual, in the Shimoga district. A sum of Rs. 3,076 was given to sufferers from the Distress Relief Fund.

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(xii) Forests.

Area and classification.

263. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4,524·54 square miles made up of the following :—

		Sq. Miles
1.	State Forests and Plantations ...	3,540·87
2.	Reserved lands (under Section 4) ...	354·28
3.	Reserved lands (under Section 35) ...	64·49
4.	Minor Forests	405·41
5.	Village Forests...	92·85
6.	Other lands under management of the Forest Department	66·64
	Total ...	4,524·54

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

264. Out of the 52 blocks settled in the previous year, 33 blocks were notified under Sections 17 and 35 of the Forest Regulation. Thirty-four blocks were settled during the year. Eighty-eight miles of permanent demarcation lines were cut, and 5,789 miles and two furlongs of the existing lines were repaired. Ten State forests, five reserved lands and twenty-three minor forests, comprising an area of 70 square miles, were surveyed. The revised working plans of the Chamarajanagar State forest in the Mysore district and of Handigondi, Hultur Savandurga and Tenginkal forests in the Bangalore district were sanctioned. The field work and the collection of statistics for the preparation of a revised working plan over an area of 565·73 square miles in the Bhadravati division in connection with the supply of firewood and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works were completed. Sandal trees growing on 23,316 acres of land in the Arkalgud taluk of the Hassan district were enumerated. Out of a total area of 3,484·36 square miles of State forests, 1,891·82 square miles are now provided with regular working plans and 499·31 square miles are being worked under provisional schemes.

Communications and buildings.

265. A sum of Rs. 22,189 was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 15,531 on new buildings, and Rs. 7,409 on repairs. A sum of Rs. 3,930 was spent on the improvement of water facilities.

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Protection.

266. Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 22,17,807 acres, the percentage of success achieved being 99·73. Strenuous efforts were made to eradicate lantana and prickly pear. Attempts to check the spread of spike disease among sandal trees were continued and to remove *loranthus* parasite, which is common in some of the old teak plantations in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, and, in the casuarina plantations at Talkad in the Mysore district. Teak defoliators and gall insects continued to do considerable damage to the older teak plantations in the Shimoga and Bhadravati divisions.

Forest offences.

267. The number of cases for disposal was 1,762, of which 1,627 were disposed of. The amount recovered in the shape of imposition fees was Rs. 16,105. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 173 and the number of cases disposed of 202, including some of the pending cases from the previous year. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 2,692. The special forest and police staff, employed on the prevention and detection of sandal-wood smuggling, detected some important cases.

Grazing.

268. The free grazing concessions introduced as a measure of relief to the agriculturists owing to adverse seasonal conditions in the previous year, were continued in the Bangalore and Kolar districts up to the end of October 1935.

Sylviculture.

269. The natural regeneration of teak was disappointing in all the Forest divisions, while that of the other principal species such as *honne, beete, matti, nandi* and *jambe* in the deciduous forests was good. The regeneration of sandal was satisfactory in all the areas. Coppice reproduction was satisfactory in all the districts, particularly in the areas worked for fuel supply to the Iron and Steel Works. The total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department is now about 11,292 acres, or nearly 20 square miles.

Nurseries.

270. The nurseries were maintained in good condition. New nurseries were opened in all the divisions for supplying young trees to the District Boards and Village Panchayats.

Afforestation.

271. Afforestation work continued on the Chamundi Hills, the Gopalaswami Hills, the Talkad sand dunes, the

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Hulikere blocks, the Bababudans and the Nandi Hills. Among the species planted may be mentioned silver oak, casuarina, frenela, wattle, cypress, eucalyptus, *nelli*, *honge*, *bage*, *sissoo* and pencil cedar. Many young fruit trees were added in the orchards attached to Forest lodges, bungalows and other buildings.

Exploitation. (*a*) Timber.

272. The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to depots and sold during the year were, respectively, 6,37,100, 5,75,115 and 7,74,213 cubic feet. In addition, 69,997 creosoted junglewood sleepers and 5,579·73 cubic feet of teak special sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways, the M. & S. M. Railway, and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Six hundred and eighty-nine creosoted *balagi* poles were supplied to the Electrical department. One lakh, thirty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-two cubic feet of timber, inclusive of 12,171 cubic feet of sawn materials, were supplied to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Field.

(*b*) Sandal-wood.

273. Two thousand three hundred and eighty tons of rough sandal-wood were collected. Including the previous year's balance of 4,968 tons, the total quantity of rough wood available for disposal was 7,348 tons. The quantity of good wood prepared was 1,974 tons and 12 cwts., and the total stock of prepared wood, including the opening balance, was 3,266 tons and 8 cwts. Of this, a quantity of 1,788 tons of good wood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore. A quantity of 175 tons of good wood and 190 tons of white wood was sold in retail from the several *kotis* of the State, the revenue realised being Rs. 1,55,227. The net receipts from the sale of sandal-wood oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 11,02,955 as compared with Rs. 10,39,844 in the previous year.

(*c*) Fuel.

274. The realisations by the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,30,228 and by the sale of bamboos to Rs. 34,672. Eleven thousand, five hundred and eleven tons of fuel were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Silk and Sugar Factories and the Government House, Mysore, and 42,152 tons of firewood, four lots of bamboos and 4,22,413 bags of charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Saw Mills.

275. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 278 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 93,137 cubic feet and the

outturn of sawn material was 48,746 cubic feet. The revenue realised was Rs. 76,618, as compared with Rs. 73,752 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,817. The Saw Mill at Kalkere worked for 137 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 3,914 cubic feet and the yield of sawn materials 1,734 cubic feet.

Creosote Plant.

276. The Creosote plant at Bhadravati treated 96,956 cubic feet of timber, made up of *balagi* poles, jungle wood sleepers, scantlings and fencing materials. In addition to the above 6,552 cubic feet of bamboo tree guards were also treated.

Lac Cultivation.

277. The propagation of lac was confined to the seven selected ranges. The quantity of crude lac obtained was 543 maunds. The management of the Lac Factory was transferred to the department of Industries and Commerce.

Elephants.

278. Two tuskers were captured during the year. There were at the close of the year 49 elephants under the control of the Department. They were used for dragging timber and *balagi* poles in the forest areas. Operations for the capture of elephants in a stockade were conducted for the London Film Production, Ltd., in order to obtain photographs of the movement of elephant herds, the driving of elephants into the stockade and their subsequent roping.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

279. At the end of the year, there were 310 families of Kunbis settled in 27 colonies. As a result of advice given by the Agricultural department, the settlers have adopted improved methods of agriculture. The co-operative society has been working satisfactorily.

Finance.

280. The opening balance was Rs. 2,15,200, to which was added a current demand of Rs. 27,46,645, consisting of Rs. 11,029,55 receipts from sale of sandal oil and Rs. 16,43,690 on other accounts. Out of the total of Rs. 29,61,645, Rs. 27,40,691 was collected and Rs. 3,264 written off, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,13,264.

281. The expenditure on conservancy and works amounted to Rs. 7,52,481.

(xiii) Geology.

Leases and licenses.

282. A special prospecting license extending almost over the entire State, was given to the Indian Mines Develop-

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ment Syndicate, Ltd., to prospect for gold and silver. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 87, against 77 in the previous year.

283. The area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses for gold and silver was 29,217 square miles, 181 acres and 11 guntas and that for other minerals was 28,341 acres 11 guntas.

Minerals other than gold.

284. Minerals other than gold produced in the State included chromite, kaolin, magnesite and manganese.

Mining work by departmental agency.

285. The demand for the high grade chromite ore of Byrapur was low. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty-six tons of chrome ore were won during the year and 4,000 tons were sold. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 76,500. The stock of ore at the close of the year was 6,922 tons. One hundred and seven tons of graphite were won from the Ganacharpur mine at Bowringpet. Of this quantity, 101 tons were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and 10 tons to the local pencil factories at Bowringpet. Refractory clay kaolin, felspar and white quartz were mined and supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory.

286. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 23,245 tons of iron ore, 222·6 tons of manganese ore, 4,371·8 tons of limestone, and 1,169·75 tons of dolomite.

Geological Surveys.

287. The following areas, comprising about 150 square miles, were surveyed for special purposes :—

(1) About 3 square miles in the vicinity of the Bull Temple, Basavangudi, to determine the nature of the suite of granulitic rocks occurring there.

(2) About 10 square miles near Hole-Narsipur to ascertain the origin of certain altered crystalline schists.

(3) An area of about 15 square miles near Madadkere, Hosdurga taluk, to collect further evidence relating to the origin of limestones and quartzites.

(4) An area of about 100 square miles in the Honnali and Shimoga taluks to collect further evidence to substantiate the sedimentary origin of the quartzites.

(5) An area of 20 square miles near the Krishnaraj Sagar to collect material for publishing popular guide books on geological features.

(6) An area of about 3 square miles, near Settihalli, Bangalore taluk, to investigate problems of assimilation and hybridism.

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Mineral Survey.

288. Investigations regarding the average quantity of alluvial gold distributed in the gravelly patches along the bed of the Tungabhadra river, near Holalur in the Shimoga district and its vicinity, were conducted, and the most suitable methods for its profitable recovery are being considered. Deposits of clay suitable for purposes of cement manufacture were discovered near Bhadravati. The possibility of effecting economic concentration of the minerals, sillimanite and kyanite, from the crystalline schists near Hampapur, Mysore district, and the suitability of such concentrates for the manufacture of refractory bricks were under investigation. The slatey schists which had been located near Hiriyur were found on further investigation to be available in fairly large quantities. Split into thin slabs, they can be used for ordinary paving and if hand-polished they are likely to be found suitable for ornamental paving, panelling and other decorative purposes. Paper weights and other ornamental stoneware were prepared from a variety of coloured porphyries for experimental purposes to test if the starting of a small scale ornamental stoneware industry would be justifiable from an economic point of view.

Finance.

289. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 1,30,523. The departmental expenditure for the year was Rs. 49,480.

(xiv) Mines and Explosives.

290. The Government sanctioned the deputation of the Inspector of Mines to South Africa for a period of six months to enable him to acquaint himself with the modern methods of mining work and practice.

Gold Mines.

291. As in the calendar year 1934 mining operations were carried on in 1935 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregaum and Nundydroog Mines. The year's operations resulted in an output of 326,124·539 ozs. of fine gold and 24,477·38 ozs. of silver, showing an increase of 4,991·355 ozs. of gold and a decrease of 1,013·84 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised rose to £2,296,473, an increase of £83,765 over the figure for the previous year. The total dividends paid by the

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companies managing the mines during the year amounted to £517,352. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or "adjusted profits" amounted to £195,468, against £188,450 in 1934. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,79,449, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 30,13,298. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 26,33,090.

292. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1935 was 18,235,194·434 ozs., of a total value of £81,810,706 and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £24,447,452 and £4,473,020, respectively.

Mining labour.

293. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 23,801. Of this number, 22,271 were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 22,271 persons employed in gold mining, 339 were Europeans, 491 Anglo-Indians and 21,441 Indians. Fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty persons were employed underground and 8,151 on the surface. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year. But in sinking large shafts at the deeper levels of two of the mines, the usual three shifts of eight hours each were changed to four shifts of six hours each to expedite development in depth. The average monthly wages paid to European and Indian employees for different classes of work were £42·12 and Rs. 31·94, respectively.

Accidents.

294. The total number of accidents decreased from 336 to 277. Of these, 44 were fatal, 230 serious and 3 not connected with mining. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. As a result it was found that 19 or 6·93 per cent were due to negligence, 24 or 8·76 per cent were due to recklessness, and 231 or 84·31 per cent were classed as unavoidable. In the 44 fatal accidents, 57 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 2·39 per 1,000 persons employed, against 2·47 per 1,000 in 1934. There were five accidents which involved two or more fatalities; and they accounted for the death of 18 persons. Classified according to causes twelve accidents due to rockbursts accounted for 21 deaths, eleven accidents due to falling in shafts, stopes, etc.,

GOLD PRODUCTION.
IN
MYSORE STATE
FROM COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS
TO END OF 1935.
£. 80,000,000
72,000,000
64,000,000
56,000,000
48,000,000
40,000,000
32,000,000
24,000,000
16,000,000
8,000,000
0
GOLD PRODUCTION £. 81,810,706.
WORKING COSTS £. 43,581,510.
PROFITS £ 33,588,442.
DIVIDENDS £ 24,447,452.
ROYALTY £ 4,413,120.

accounted for 11 deaths, four accidents due to explosives accounted for five deaths, and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. Thirteen accidents occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, resulting in the death of five persons and serious injuries to sixteen others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets was the cause of the accidents in the mines. Nine accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mining rules.

Ventilation.

295. The system of ventilation remained the same as in last year. With the extension of the mines in depth, the demand for increased ventilation was met by the installation of larger fans and also by the provision of numerous auxiliary fans or boosters to supply adequate air to the development points not served by the main currents.

296. Two of the mines on the Field have reached vertical depths of over 7,800 ft. below field datum and the air temperatures at the bottom levels range between 104°F to 116°F dry bulb and 87°F to 95°F wet bulb, the rock temperature at this depth being 131·2°F. The mines are fast reaching a stage when the provision of an air cooling plant either on surface or underground may have to be considered to further improve the present system of ventilation.

Workmens' Compensation.

297. One hundred and sixty-four claims for compensation, relating to 73 fatalities, 3 cases of permanent total disablement, and 88 of permanent partial disablement, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field and the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 91,886. In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 19,883 was paid in cases of temporary disablement.

Prosecutions.

298. There were 43 prosecutions in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 67 persons, of whom 57 were convicted. Twenty-three prosecutions involving 28 persons were also launched for breaches of the Mines Regulation and 27 persons were convicted. Five persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents, and all of them were convicted.

Explosives.

299. During the year, eight licenses were granted by the Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines and the District Magistrates issued 893 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary

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magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department. The total number of inspections of premises carried out during the year by magistrates and police officers was 708. There were in all 64 accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 13 persons and injuries to 92 others.

Petroleum.

300. One hundred and forty-one licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Regulation and Rules, of which 119 were for the import, transport and possession of dangerous petroleum and 22 for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised was Rs. 2,930. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1935 were 1,712,704 and 3,823,549 gallons, respectively.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

301. Four licenses for possession were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

(xv) Public Works.

Buildings.

302. The Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the District Board Office at Bangalore were completed, and graciously opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore. The foundation stone of the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar was graciously laid by His Highness the Yuvaraja on 11th December 1935, and construction was started. The Children's Hospital and the Parvathi-Chandrasekhara Dispensary attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore were completed. The works connected with the Technological Institute at Bangalore are progressing rapidly. The construction of a new Mental Hospital, an Obstetric Ward for the Vani Vilas Hospital and a first floor to the Engineering College at Bangalore, a new frontage to the Exhibition Buildings at Mysore, and a new building for the District Board Office at Chitaldrug were taken up.

Bridges.

303. The Vani Vilas bridge across the Kabbini at T.-Narsipur was opened for traffic in November1935 by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. The foundation stone of the bridge across the Cauvery at Ramnathpur in Hassan district was graciously laid by His Highness the

Maharaja on 24th February 1936. The river was suitably diverted and excavations for foundations were completed and concrete was laid. A new Sub-Division was formed for the speedy execution of the work. The construction of a girder bridge of six spans at miles 3 and 4/19 of Davangere-Anaji-Jagalur road across Billichodu halla was taken up and the masonry work was almost completed.

Roads.

304. The deviations of the Madras-Cannanore road at Channapatna, Maddur and Mandya were completed. The works of forming a road from Gulur to Thimmanhalli and forming miles 4 and 5 of Malur-Tyakal road in Kolar district were also completed. The opening of a motor road to Nandi Hills at a cost of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned and the work was started.

305. Improvement works connected with Salagame-Halebid road and the ghat portion of the Avinhalli-Karur road were in progress. The opening of a new road from Chikjajur to Kodaganur at a cost of Rs. 57,700 and of a new road from Jampenhalli to Nelhal at a cost of Rs. 25,600 were taken up.

306. Several experimental works in road surfacing were carried out on the Bangalore-Mysore road out of the grant of Rs. 35,000. The experiments comprised surface painting with tar, bitumen and molasses, surfacing with reinforced cement concrete and providing concrete slab trackways. The use of molasses as a road surfacing material has been found to give helpful results, commensurate with the cost of treatment.

Irrigation.

307. The progress on irrigation works continued to be satisfactory. The construction of a new tank at Nidasale in the Kunigal taluk was completed. Irrigation has fully developed under the tank. Works connected with the construction of a new tank across the Maralwadi stream in Kankanhalli taluk and at Dalvoy in Chiknaikanhalli taluk are nearing completion. The other important irrigation works in progress were the Thumbadi tank in Koratagere taluk, the Kamasamudram tank in Bowringpet taluk, the Hiduva and Chikyagati tanks in Nagamangala taluk, and the construction of anicuts across the Bhrugu near Halsur, across the Shimsha near Chandanahalli, across the Veeravaishnavi river near Nelligere, the anicut

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at Bhimanahalli, and the opening of a channel from the new Kudlur anicut. Works connected with the Anjanapur reservoir proceeded briskly. Both the protective and training bank works relating to the waste weir were completed, as also the excavation of the draft channel up to Mathigatta valley. The reservoir was opened for irrigation in September 1936. The first stage of the protective works to the Vani Vilas Sagar in the Chitaldrug district was completed.

308. The question of the rights of different Governments to the waters of the Thungabhadra and its tributaries which had been referred to the Government of India is awaiting settlement.

Grant and outlay.

309. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 60,89,516, against which an outlay of Rs. 67,94,778 was incurred. In addition to the above expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 8,39,606 was incurred from other sources like contributions. The total outlay for the year was thus Rs. 76,34,384.

Revenue and Irrigation Works.

310. The expenditure during the year under the head Irrigation Works (original) charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 9,46,746, including the expenditure of Rs. 87,015 incurred on this account under Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works.

River channels.

311. The total length of river channels (outside the area served by the Krishnaraj Sagar) was 411½ miles. The atchkat under these channels and the area irrigated were 34,926 and 30,530 acres respectively.

Civil Works—Buildings.

312. The expenditure on buildings (original) amounted to Rs. 4,20,576. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,71,581 were carried out.

Communications, Original and Repairs.

313. A sum of Rs. 2,34,763 was spent on new roads and bridge works. An expenditure of Rs. 10,26,961 was incurred by way of annual maintenance and on special repairs.

Vani Vilas Sagar and Channels.

314. The channels were maintained in a fair condition. The intermittent supply is producing beneficial results. The Lake level on 30th June 1936 was 112·08. The receipt of water into the reservoir during the year was 11,660 units, against the normal receipt of 14,680 units.

District Board Funds.

315. The grant sanctioned under this head was Rs. 6,49,431, against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,23,549 was incurred.

316. An outlay of Rs. 54,765 was incurred on account of Military Works. Improvements to the Chief Mechanic's quarters at Hebbal for converting it into Commanding Office, reconstruction of the Veterinary Hospital building at the Government Stud Farm, Kunigal, and installation of electric lights in the Commandant's quarters and office at Shimoga and in the Mysore Lancers' Lines were some of the works executed. An expenditure of Rs. 18,971 was incurred under repairs. Other Fund

317. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,82,438 and the outlay incurred Rs. 3,92,293. A Committee was constituted for considering steps to be taken to improve the method of budgetting of the Irrigation Cess Fund and for finding sufficient funds to carry out repairs to tanks which are in a state of disrepair from a long time.

318. The construction of the assembly hall for the Medical College at Mysore was completed. Improvements to "Locksley Hall" and "Barne Park" at Bangalore to locate the Women's Hostel and the Women's Intermediate College were in progress.

319. The Public Works department carried out also deposit works, financed from Muzrai and Municipal Funds and from other sources not specified in the Budget, such as, grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private bodies or persons. Of the expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 8,39,606, a sum of Rs. 8,28,089 was direct expenditure on works and repairs. Of this, Rs. 38,312 was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 2,61,231 on Civil Buildings, Rs. 61,195 on communications and Rs. 4,67,351 on miscellaneous public improvements. Contribution works.

320. The number of minor tank works in progress was 179, of which 53 were completed, the outlay incurred thereon being Rs. 1,05,426. Tanks.

321. The outlay on the maintenance of the old and new Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works was Rs. 71,956 and Rs. 4,12,980, respectively. The extension of the 18" industrial main to Basavangudi at a cost of Rs. 1,57,475 and the erection of balancing reservoirs at Chamarajpet and Basavangudi were sanctioned. Water Supply. Chamaraj Sagar Water Works.

322. A Committee was constituted for investigating and suggesting measures to prevent the chances of

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contamination of water supply of Bangalore City. The average daily consumption of water during the year in the City and the Civil and Military Station was, respectively, 3·082 and 1·769 million gallons.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

323. The charges under Establishment amounted to Rs. 10,69,836 and the expenditure under Tools and Plant to Rs. 11,451.

Damages to irrigation works.

324. As a result of heavy rains during August and September 1935, 64 tanks sustained damage. The tanks in the Bagepalli taluk suffered most and a special grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for rectifying the damage.

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

325. A Survey sub-division for the preparation of pro jects for development of irrigation in the Arkavati valley was constituted from the 1st December 1935 and was attached to the Krishnaraj Sagar Division.

Joint gaugings.

326. Current meter gaugings as per agreed programme, were conducted jointly with the Madras gauging officers during the irrigation season of 1935 for the purpose of verifying the previous curves of discharges of the Cauvery at the Chunchinkatte standard station and of the Left Bank low level canal at the Krishnaraj Sagar. The Irwin Canal was also gauged during the irrigation season, at the same site as in the previous year, with a view to calibrating the site gauge. The old gauging station at Hullahalli on the River Kabbini was equipped and gaugings were started jointly with Madras officers during June 1936. The Hullahalli and Rampur channels are also being gauged in order to verify the old discharge curves of 1925 and to calibrate the Hullahalli anicut gauge for purposes of calculating the natural flow into the proposed Kabbini Reservoir. Five meters of the Mysore Government and five of the Madras Government were rated at Guindy for use in the 1936 gauging season and their equations were jointly settled. Gauging by the volumetric method to determine the discharge coefficients for the sluices of the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam was continued at plus 103, and plus 106 feet above the river bed for partial openings up to a height of $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The observations covered the Reservoir levels from plus 113·6 to plus 107·1. A few observations for the plus 50 sluices with full and

partial openings were also conducted for reservoir levels ranging from plus 107·0 to plus 101·9.

327. In accordance with rule 20 of the Rules of Regulation, the quantity of water actually passed down has to be verified by observation between the Krishnaraj Sagar and the Chickadevaroysagar anicut, the means of such verification being decided by mutual agreement. The site for fixing the verification gauge was inspected jointly by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, and the Superintending Engineeer, Irrigation Circle, Mysore, on the 29th November 1935, and it was proposed to start observations as a tentative measure, commencing from June 1936. Works connected with the necessary equipment were carried out during May and June 1936 and the observations taken up in the latter part of June 1936.

Krishnaraj Sagar Dam Works.

328. The important works under progress were (1) erection of 40 lift gates at plus 106 feet, and of 48 gates at plus 103 feet, (2) removal of the rocky projections in front of the plus 106 feet waste weir gates, (3) protective works to the valleys of the plus 50, plus 80 and plus 106 sluices, and (4) lowering the rear parapet of the Dam to the entire length so as to afford a better view of the gardens from the top. Two more ornamental lamp posts were provided to the parapet over the Dam. Four additional hydrants were fitted in the lawns in front of the gateway to the Dam and the area in front of the gateway was paved with dressed slabs to a length of 30 feet. Thirty street lights were provided along the road leading from the north end of the Dam along the Irwin Canal to the North Bank Gardens. The erection of all the 40 lift gates at plus 106 feet and 48 gates at plus 103 feet was completed. The plus 50 draft channel was widened and the banks on either side were trimmed. An estimate amounting to Rs. 23,500 was sanctioned for forming a sheet of water in the river bed below the Dam.

Reservoir level.

329. The highest flood during the year was 70,000 cusecs, as compared with 79,066 cusecs during 1934-35 and 66,578 cusecs during 1933-34. The water level in the reservoir rose to 120 feet above the bed of the river and impounding was stopped in accordance with orders. After meeting the requirements of power and irrigation, the storage dropped to 107·04 on 30th June 1936.

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330. The demand for power rose to nearly 1,300 cusecs under peak load conditions against the limit of 900 cusecs during the summer. This excess resulted in an extra quantity of about 34·56 m.c.ft. per day being drawn from the storage meant for irrigation. The irrigation under the Irwin Canal also developed rapidly. With a view to meet the growing demand for power and irrigation, it was felt necessary to increase the storage at the Krishnaraj Sagar Reservoir from 120′ to 124′. The question was examined by a Special Committee. The Committee recommended to Government that immediate steps be taken to raise the storage from 120′ to 124′ in the Krishnaraj Sagar, by acquiring the lands coming under submersion between the 120′ and 124′ contours of the Reservoir. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and directed storage to be raised to 124′ and the lands coming under submersion to be acquired. The Committee examined also the Ninth Installation scheme for additional generation of power at Sivasamudram and the question of constructing a balancing reservoir on the power channel at Sivasamudram. This reservoir will conserve the flow in the power channel by affording a means of regulation near the forebay. The Committee unanimously recommended the construction of the balancing reservoir and the Ninth Installation scheme, and the Government accepted the same. The civil engineering portion of the project has been ordered to be carried out in close collaboration with the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle.

Brindavan Gardens.

331. The Brindavan Gardens on the South Bank were further improved by installing flood lights, a flash light and a reinforced concrete fountain. The side pavilions were illuminated with spot lights, and an additional pavilion was constructed on the western side of the lowest terrace. A number of ornamental vases and iron arches were also provided. The various additions and improvements carried out have considerably improved the beauty and grandeur of the gardens which are much appreciated by the visitors.

The Irwin Canal.

332. The Irwin Canal and its branches have been practically completed. The channels so far opened out have provided water supply for an extent of 56,000 acres against 120,000 acres contemplated. Out of this area, an

extent of about 8,800 acres forms Government waste lands, the remaining 47,200 acres being in private holdings. The total extent actually under cultivation at the end of June 1936 was about 42,057 acres, as compared with 32,600 acres in the previous year.

333. The increased capacity of the Sugar Factory at Mandya and the various facilities created for growing sugarcane and for transport have contributed to the rapid development of irrigation under the canal.

334. An intensive programme of planting economic trees along the canal has been taken up and 3,465 trees had been planted at the end of June 1936. In addition a number of eucalyptus trees were planted in marshy areas.

335. Against the final grant of Rs. 1,73,487 for the year, the outlay was Rs. 1,96,896. The total outlay on Canal Works up to the end of June 1936 amounts to Rs. 1,52,83,655, as compared with the revised estimate for Rs. 198·07 lakhs.

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

336. The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met twice during the year. Some of the important points dealt with were (1) encouragement of garden and perennial crops, (2) provision of inter-village roads, (3) control of malaria, (4) water rate and contribution on lands under the Sulekere tank, Maddur Taluk, (5) re-commencement of the Cauvery Branch works beyond 13¼ miles, and (6) opening out the Shimsha Branch. The Government have since sanctioned the recommencement of the Cauvery Branch works.

Extension of Irrigation under the existing old channels.

337. Improvements and extensions of the Chickadevaroysagar, Virijanadi, Devaroy, Hulhalli, Rampur and Chamaraj Left Bank channels and of the Keggere Branch of the Ramasamudram channel were in progress. The irrigated area under the anicut channels in the Cauvery valley was about 102,500 acres. On the representation of the raiyats under the Right and Left Bank low level channels, Government sanctioned a proposal to allow hot weather supply in these two channels for growing manurial crops on payment of an assessment of rupee one per acre. The supply was made twice for 10 days at a time. Projects for the construction of reservoirs across the Kabbini, the Hemavati and the Lakshmanatirtha have been prepared, and arrangements are being made to have the main

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technical features of the scheme jointly checked by the Mysore and Madras gauging staff.

Irrigation Works charged to revenue.

338. The grant for irrigation works charged to revenue was Rs. 10,000 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 9,512. The bund of the Rajaparameswari channel was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,233 and the lands of certain other channels were tidied up.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

339. A sum of Rs. 75,217 was spent against a grant of Rs. 75,087 for repairs of tanks and the river channels out of the Irrigation Cess Fund.

(xvi) The Traffic Board.

Road Transport.

340. The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation was brought into force with effect from 1st January 1936 and the Traffic Board consisting of officials and non-officials, some of the latter elected, was constituted to regulate and control the public motor services in the State and to introduce a uniform system of taxation of motor vehicles. Under the new arrangement, the District Boards and Municipalities do not levy tolls as hitherto and are compensated for the loss involved. The Regulation further provides for the establishment of a Road Fund into which all the taxes and tolls are credited.

341. The Traffic Board, which is presided over by the First Member of Council, held two meetings during the half-year ending 30th June 1936, and fixed the numbers of motor services and of toll-gates to be established in different roads in the State.

342. The number of State Fund toll-gates was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 45. These gates were farmed out during the first half year of 1935-36 for Rs. 67,438. With the coming into force of the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation in the second half of the year, the number of toll-gates worked by Government, including those worked up till then by District Boards, was 117. Of these 16 toll-gates were worked departmentally and the rest were farmed out for Rs. 73,670.

(xvii) Electrical Department.

Capital outlay.

343. The capital outlay on hydro-electric works excluding Stock and Suspense amounted to Rs. 11,31,854 and

that on automatic telephones to Rs. 14,049. An expenditure of Rs. 3,26,707 was incurred on work connected with the supply of power to Bhadravati. A sum of Rs. 7,81,673 was spent in connection with electrification of towns and minor rural electrification schemes, power supply to irrigation pumps, extensions of power supply and improvements to distribution plant and buildings. Service was extended to 15 villages at a cost of Rs. 25,977. A sum of Rs. 38,071 was spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps. Extension of service to power and lighting installations was effected at a cost of Rs. 2,06,041; and a sum of Rs. 2,21,902 was spent on extension and improvements to the existing distribution plant.

Depreciation Fund.

344. The expenditure from the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 4,21,823. The closing balance was Rs. 62,27,795.

Contribution and departmental works.

345. A sum of Rs. 98,033 was spent on works executed for the Palace and other departments of Government.

Power generation and distribution.

346. The power generated amounted to 208,332,440 B. O. T. U., of which 163,630,649 B. O. T. U. were distributed to power, lighting, and pumping installations. Three hundred and forty-nine power installations and 2,533 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 3,472 of the former and 27,718 of the latter. Besides these, there were 13,041 street lights (inclusive of 2,211 ornamental lights). The number of lighting installations for advertisement purposes increased from 141 to 186.

Stores.

347. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,66,484. Articles worth Rs. 13,21,085 were purchased during the year and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the department or returns from works, etc., amounted to Rs. 13,89,382. Stores of the value of Rs. 27,26,887 were issued or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 24,50,064.

Workshops.

348. Materials costing Rs. 28,883 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for use in the several capital and maintenance works of the Department, the value of raw materials supplied being Rs. 14,709. The Mysore and Sivasamudram Workshops supplied materials costing Rs. 29,834.

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Laboratory.

349. Three hundred transformers of 1·5 to 10·0 KVA capacity were manufactured for use in the several sections, besides 6 auto-transformers of 75·0 KVA capacity required for stepping-up voltages from 2,300 to 4,600 volts. Amongst the various other special works done for private parties, mention may be made of 12 transformers of multi-wound type constructed for the Central College and the Indian Institute of Science for purposes connected with wireless operations, together with four choke coils of 25, 50, 75 and 100 MH. The manufacture of primary and secondary coils for constant current transformers was continued and four coils for 40 K.W. constant current transformers were made.

Interruptions and accidents.

350. The interruptions due to line troubles were 27. There were seven fatal accidents, of which four were due to electrocution.

Finance.

351. The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 58,51,756, of which Rs. 58,17,054 was payment for electric power, and Rs. 34,702 payment for automatic telephones. Inclusive of contribution to the Depreciation and Provident Fund accounts, the working expenses under both heads together amounted to Rs. 18,86,457. The net revenue of the Department was Rs. 39,65,299. Deducting from this the interest on the total capital outlay (exclusive of that incurred on the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam in connection with the combined Hydro-electric and Irrigation scheme), less the interest on the Depreciation Fund account, the net profit was Rs. 25,93,556, which works out to a percentage of 8·34. The total capital expenditure on the combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,63,14,709. The net revenue on the combined scheme, without charging interest, amounted to Rs. 39,71,366, which gives a net return of 5·20 per cent, as compared with 5·05 per cent in the previous year.

(xviii) Railways.

Open Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Company and the State.

352. The length of the Mysore State Railway lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was 271·56 miles, of which 9·88 miles were broad gauge and 261·68 miles metre gauge. The length of the lines worked by the State Railway department was 460·30 miles.

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353. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway company, inclusive of adjustments, amounted to Rs. 39·72 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 2,53,073 under goods traffic and a fall of Rs. 46,592 under coaching. The working expenses, including the payments of guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits payable to the company, amounted to Rs. 24·73 lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 7·99 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 8·21 lakhs in the previous year.

Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company.

354. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State Railway department amounted to Rs. 33·26 lakhs. The ordinary working expenses amounted to Rs. 23·08 lakhs. After deducting the guaranteed interest and surplus profits payable by Government, the net earnings from the lines rose from Rs. 2·69 lakhs to Rs. 4·45 lakhs.

Lines worked by the State.

355. The total capital invested on both sets of lines amounted to Rs. 619·27 lakhs, of which Rs. 36·41 lakhs were contributed by District Boards and private companies. This total included a sum of Rs. 160·62 lakhs, which represented the sterling loan raised by the late Southern Mahratta Railway company in 1886 for the construction of the Gubbi-Harihar section which was discharged in full on the 1st April 1936. The outlay on capital works was Rs. 7·51 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 2·25 lakhs was spent on the construction of the section between Anandapuram and Sagar.

356. The total gross earnings from all the lines increased from Rs. 70·49 lakhs to Rs. 72·98 lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the depreciation fund and payment of surplus profits to companies, amounted to Rs. 54·07 lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 18·91 lakhs, which gave a return of 3·06 per cent on the capital outlay.

357. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 7,94,446. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was contributed to the fund, from the revenues of the railways and by recovery from District Boards and Companies. After deducting a sum of Rs. 3,72,718 for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 9,21,728.

Depreciation Fund.

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Stores.

358. There was an opening balance of stock worth Rs. 4,28,794. Stores to the extent of Rs. 8,64,943 were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 8,72,050, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 4,21,687.

Changes in train service.

359. Shuttle trains were introduced between Mysore and French Rocks from 1st October 1935. Running power trains between Arsikere and Birur were cancelled from 1st January 1936, but through carriages were provided between Mysore and Shimoga Town. The time table of shuttle trains between Hole-Narsipur and Hassan was revised to afford additional halts.

Accidents.

360. Two passengers jumped out of trains in motion and died in consequence and five trespassers were run over by trains and killed.

(xix) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph offices.

361. There were at the close of the year 541 Post Offices, of which four were head offices, 110 sub-offices and 427 branch offices. Of these 89 were combined Post and Telegraph offices of which 70 were located at Taluk Headquarter stations. The transport of mails by motor vehicles between Hassan and Keralapura *via* Arkalgud was introduced from the 1st March 1936. There were forty-two mail motor services in the State. The system of delivery of unregistered letters by means of locked bags was worked in 38 villages.

Broadcast Receivers and Wireless Transmission Stations.

362. The number of licenses issued for the erection and working of broadcast receiver stations was 236 as compared with 150 in 1934-35. Of these 96 were in the Kolar Gold Field, 77 in the Bangalore City and 33 in the Mysore City. The number of licenses issued for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations was 6 as compared with 4. Of these, two were in the Mysore district, three in the Kolar Gold Field and one in the Bangalore district. The amount of license fees realised was Rs. 2,420.

(xx) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

363. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition was held from 28th September to 13th October 1935. The realisations

from rent on stalls were Rs. 6,640, as compared with Rs. 5,665 in the previous year. The amount collected as gate money was Rs. 13,101.

364. Some Provincial Governments and Indian States participated in the Exhibition, as well as the firm of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Japan.

365. The construction of a new three-storeyed building at the entrance to the Exhibition was put in hand.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

366. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 3,85,75,622, showing an increase of Rs. 18,09,748 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 3,83,21,962, as compared with Rs. 3,68,44,929 in 1934-35.

367. The total receipts and expenditure on account of Service and Debt heads were Rs. 6,20,68,621 and Rs. 5,67,99,719, respectively, as compared with Rs. 5,25,30,075 and Rs. 5,29,29,291, respectively, in the previous year, and the cash balance at the close of the year, Rs. 1,54,10,565.

Receipts.

368. The noticeable variations under receipts are explained below :—

A. Land Revenue.—Increase Rs. 16,98,312.

The increase is mainly attributable to the collection of arrears outstanding at the end of 1934-35.

A_1. Mining Royalty and Leases.—Increase Rs. 29,762.

The increase is due to extra revenue derived from royalty on gold and other leases, partly set off by a smaller amount adjusted on account of profits on working chrome mines.

B. Forest Revenue.—Increase Rs. 1,08,952.

The increase is due to larger realizations under sandal oil, timber and other produce removed by Government and private agency and miscellaneous receipts of the department. The net receipts under creosoting plant have, however, shown a decrease of Rs. 48,273.

C. Excise Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,78,663.

There was an all-round fall in the realizations on account of excisable articles, especially in the case of arrack, and an increase in the amount disbursed in refunds.

D. Stamp Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 17,154.

The decrease is due to larger refunds.

D_1. *Income-tax.*—Decrease Rs. 37,315.

There was an increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs under Income-tax and Super-tax, which was mainly due to larger amounts being realised from the mining companies. But this was more than offset by an amount of Rs. 2¼ lakhs disbursed in refunds.

E. Law and Justice.—Increase Rs. 19,212.

The increase is due to larger realizations under Recoveries on account of pauper suits and fees, fines and forfeitures and to a reduction under Refunds.

F. Miscellaneous and other Receipts.—Increase Rs. 8,70,371.

An increase of about Rs. 1¾ lakhs under Excise Duty on Matches and Rs. 4¼ lakhs under Excise Duty on Sugar account for increased receipts under Miscellaneous Taxes. Amounts received on account of Civil Service Examination fees and larger credits under Geological Receipts explain the increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. The increase of Rs. 2·86 lakhs under Miscellaneous is mainly due to (i) increase in the amounts adjusted under Gain on Sale of Securities (1,54), Gain on Sterling Remittances (21), Unclaimed Deposits (15), (ii) larger receipts under Sale of Lands, Houses, etc., (15), (iii) premium realised on 3 per cent loan 1956-61, floated during the year (50), and (iv) to a reduction in refunds (36). The decrease under Medical is due to the fact that, during 1934-35, a special contribution of Rs. 20,000 was received for installing a radium apparatus in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

G. Miscellaneous.—Decrease Rs. 9,37,606.

Under Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract the amount realised during 1935-36 was less by Rs. 63,128. The head Interest shows a decrease of Rs. 2·28 lakhs. This is mainly due to the fact that the interest realised during the year on Loans and Advances was less by about ½ a lakh and that, out of the interest realised on Loan Sinking Fund investments during the year, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was credited to the Reserve Account, while during 1934-35 the entire amount was credited under the revenue head Interest. The interest realised on arrears of revenue increased by about ¼ of a lakh. As a result of the reconstitution

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of the Road Fund, the transactions which used to be shown under the revenue head XIXA Communications were transferred to the fund head with the exception of Staging Bungalow Fees which were transferred to XIX Civil Works. This change in classification explains the decrease of about Rs. 6½ lakhs under Communications and the increase of ·07 lakh under Civil Works.

General Commercial Services.—Increase Rs. 2,53,877.

Railways (Revenue Account) exhibit an increase of Rs. 1·48 lakhs under Railways worked by Government and a fall in receipt of ·21 lakh under State Railways worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company. The increase of Rs. 1·89 lakhs under Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is made up of ·43 lakh under Electrical Works and Rs. 1·46 lakhs under Irrigation Works. The increase under the former head is due to larger realizations from the mining companies and to additional receipts from power supplied to Bhadravati. The increase under the latter head is due to larger realizations mainly from Water rate under Irwin Canal and Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts. The head Iron Works shows a balanced position in 1935-36, while, in the previous year, there was a loss of Rs. 2·21 lakhs. Kolar Gold Field Water Works show an increase of ·06 lakh, while Industrial Works record a decrease of ·37 lakh. Under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, the decrease of Rs. 2·52 lakhs is the net result of a decrease of Rs. 2·26 lakhs under Gross Receipts, and of an increase of ·26 lakh under Working Expenses.

Gain on sale or discharge of Sterling Securities.—This is a new head of account opened to record the gain realised by the sale of certain sterling securities and the cancellation of 1936 M. & S. M. Stock, in connection with the discharge, on the 1st April 1936, of the 4 per cent M. & S. M. Railway Sterling Debenture Loan.

H. Debt Heads.—The large net credit of about 116 lakhs under Investment Account is due to the sale and realisation of securities for the discharge of the 4 per cent Sterling Loan and to the cancellation of the State's holdings in the above loan. The transactions under Savings Bank Deposits resulted in a net credit of Rs. 11·48 lakhs, while, during the previous year, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 13·94 lakhs.

This improvement results from a net increase of Rs. 31·32 lakhs under Current Deposits, and a net decrease of Rs. 5·90 lakhs under Fixed Deposits. Under Endowment and other Accounts the net incomings were less to an extent of Rs. 1·44 lakhs than in the previous year. The transactions under Local and other Funds show an improvement of Rs. 4·29 lakhs. Under Deposits the transactions resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 4·64 lakhs, as compared with a net outgoing of Rs. 9·88 lakhs in the previous year. The variations appear mainly under Civil, Industrial and Departmental Deposits. Under Suspense Account, there is a net incoming of Rs. 14·21 lakhs, whereas, in the previous year, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 3·55 lakhs. The improvement of Rs. 17·76 lakhs is mainly under the following heads :—

(i) Discount on 5 per cent State Loan 1955 ..	+6·21
(ii) Cash bonus on State Loan bonds tendered for conversion into 4 per cent loan of 1953-63	+4·37
(iii) Cheque suspense	+5·17
(iv) Account current with Accountant General, Madras	+2·81

The improvement under (i) and (ii) is due to adjustment of the entire balance outstanding under these heads by debit to the service head 9 Interest on Debt and other Obligations. Out of the sum of Rs. 50·12 lakhs shown under the head Miscellaneous, Rs. 50 lakhs represents the amount credited to Government Account by the withdrawal of the special contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs made to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve during 1934-35 for the discharge of the 4 per cent M. & S. M. Railway Sterling Loan. The balance of ·12 lakh represents the amounts outstanding under the Capital and Deposit Accounts of the Weaving Factory, since closed.

Expenditure.

369. The expenditure of the year under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,20,53,442, as compared with Rs. 4,56,07,769 in the previous year. The total decrease is Rs. 35·54 lakhs. Large variations are explained below.

B. Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase Rs. 94,296.

Noticeable increases appear under Land Revenue and Forest. In the former case, they appear chiefly under Purchase of Inam villages forfeited to Government for arrears of Land Revenue (16) and Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels (32) and in the latter, under Conservancy and Works.

C. Administration—Increase Rs. 3,98,357.

All the heads in the group record increased expenditure. Under General Administration there appears a small increase of Rs. 18,232. The increase of Rs. 50,919 under Stationery and Printing is due chiefly to larger expenditure on account of purchase of printing paper, stationery and machines, coupled with reduced receipts from paying departments. Under Miscellaneous the additional expenditure of Rs. 1·39 lakhs incurred in connection with the scheme for widening the Kumbargundi Road in Bangalore City is partly set off by a saving of about half a lakh under Irrecoverable Loans written off. Under Courts of Law, increases appear under Salaries and Establishment and Remuneration to Copyists and Examiners, and under Jails, they appear chiefly under Rations and Dietary charges and Sanitation Charges. Larger expenditure incurred under Mysore Lancers, Barr or Mysore Infantry, superannuation and retired allowances and military works, coupled with the reduced receipts under grass farms, account for the increase under Army.

D. Public Instruction.—Increase Rs. 1,81,872.

There is an increase of 35 in the grant to the Mysore University. Large increases also appear under High School Education (34) and Buildings (1·01).

G. Commercial Services.—Decrease Rs. 31,360.

Under Railway, Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway company, the outlay in the year is Rs. 2·85 lakhs as compared with ·06 lakh in the previous year. Under Lines worked by Government, there is a decrease of Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Under Lines under Construction, there is an increase of Rs. 1·13 lakhs. The total outlay under Railways thus shows an increase of Rs. 2·77 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 2 lakhs appears under Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works, as the net result

of a decrease of Rs. 1·69 lakhs under Irrigation Works and an increase of Rs. 3·69 lakhs under Hydro-Electric Works. The decrease under the former head is chiefly due to larger receipts on account of acreage contribution under the Irwin Canal and smaller outlay under Dam Works. Under the latter the increase is nominal as the outlay booked in 1934-35 included a write-back of the capital outlay on the Cauvery-Mettur project, amounting to Rs. 8·94 lakhs. A decrease of Rs. 2·20 lakhs appears under Industrial and other works, chiefly as the result of decreased outlay under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works—Waste Weir Construction and allied works, partly set off by an increase under Other Works due to outlay incurred on newly started concerns, *viz.*, Electric Factory and Tobacco Curing. Under Iron Works also, there was a decrease of Rs. 2·24 lakhs as the outlay incurred on steel manufacture was less than in the previous year.

G. A. Special Contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve.—Decrease Rs. 50,00,000.

In the previous year a special contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs was given to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve, in connection with the discharge of the 4 per cent M. & S. M. Railway Sterling debentures. There was no such contribution in 1935-36.

H. Public Works.—Decrease Rs. 8,35,046.

The expenditure under Irrigation Works is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1·01 lakhs, while that under Civil Works is Rs. 1·26 lakhs in excess. A change in classification under Communications accounts for the decrease of Rs. 8·60 lakhs under this head.

I. Pensions.—Increase Rs. 2,59,413.

Increases appear mainly under Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Commuted Value of Pensions.

J. Miscellaneous.—Increase Rs. 13,79,461.

Noticeable increases appear under Interest on Debt and other Obligations, Agriculture, Co-operative Societies and Grants for Public Improvements with a decrease under the head Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds.

The increase under Interest is chiefly due to adjustment of amounts outstanding under Suspense on account of discount on the loans converted to the 4 per cent Loan,

REVENUE AND FINANCE

1953-63. Under Agriculture the increase is the result of decreased receipts under Serum Institute and increased expenditure under Sericulture. Expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the Committee on Co-operation chiefly accounts for the increase under Co-operative Societies. Under Grants for Public Improvements, increases appear chiefly under Bangalore City Improvement, Improvement of water supply in Towns, Drinking water wells in Villages and Tube Wells. The decrease in expenditure under Reserve and other Funds is due to the reconstitution of the Road Fund Account and the absence of expenditure from the Famine Insurance Fund.

K. Debt Heads.—The net outgoing of Rs. 1,13·61 lakhs under Debt is chiefly due to the repayment of the Sterling Loan of £1,200,000 and the flotation of the 3 per cent Loan, 1956-61, which brought in about half a crore. The special contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs in the previous year to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve in connection with the repayment of the Sterling Loan was withdrawn in the current year as the Sterling Loan was repaid in full. This withdrawal chiefly accounts for the net outgoing under Reserve Funds. Under Advances there is a net outgoing of Rs. ·75 lakh, against a net incoming of Rs. 7·89 lakhs in the previous year, and the transactions under Industrial Advances chiefly account for this. There appears a small decrease of 44 in the net outgoings under Loans as a result of variations under several heads.

370. The cash balance of Rs. 1,54,10,565 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 48,86,110 in State Treasuries, Rs. 98,57,769 in Banks in India and Rs. 6,66,686, being the rupee equivalent of £50,001-9-2 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, of which £2,150-3-7 represented the sterling equivalent of Rm. 26,769·76 with the Berlin Bank.

371. The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding shares of private companies, was Rs. 575·58 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 14·39 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

372. There was a further decline in the consumption of licit country spirits. The total quantity manufactured

rose from 237,166 to 329,512 gallons on account of the larger demand for denatured spirits from outside the State and for power alcohol for issue to the Mysore Sugar company. One lakh, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight gallons were issued to bonded depots and medical, industrial and other institutions in the State, while 28,920 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station. Ninety-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-seven gallons were issued for the manufacture of denatured spirit and 51,832 gallons for the manufacture of power alcohol for experimental purposes. The transport of spirits from the distillery to bonded depots continued under Government management. There was no change either in the location or in the number of these depots. Shops licensed for the sale of arrack numbered 535 and the issues to them amounted to 1,27,307 gallons, as compared with 1,37,006 gallons in the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of country spirits fell from Rs. 17,86,896 to Rs. 16,25,832. The issues of rectified spirits from the Distillery at Mandya were 5,071 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors, including jaggery arrack, continued to be 27.

Toddy.

373. There were 1,954 shops for the sale of date toddy and 373 for the sale of *bagani* toddy. Two lakhs thirty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-four toddy-yielding trees were licensed both in and outside the State. The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 31,46,644, against Rs. 31,60,849 in the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

374. The consumption of malt liquors was 19,545 gallons and of foreign spirits 32,107 gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors both in the shape of rental and duty was Rs. 24,555. The revenue from foreign spirits license and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 16,242. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign spirits was 76.

Intoxicating Drugs.
(*a*) Ganja.

375. Two hundred and fifty-four shops were licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,700 seers. The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,98,670.

(*b*) Opium.

376. There were 88 shops licensed for the sale of opium but the consumption fell to 582 seers. The revenue realised was Rs. 61,943.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Excise offences.

377. Cases reported under the excise and opium laws increased from 4,714 to 4,863. Of these, 743 were grave offences. Including 461 cases pending at beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 5,324. Of these, 486 cases were placed before magistrates, and 4,209 cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,637 cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 18,736.

Finance.

378. The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 1,39,311, amounted to Rs. 55,23,624, of which a sum of Rs. 53,78,059 was collected and a sum of Rs. 695 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,44,870 at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,75,466. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-5, as compared with Re. 0-13-10 in the previous year. The amount refunded to inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 58,526.

Excise Licensing Boards.

379. Thirty-nine Excise Licensing Boards continued to function. Four toddy shops were closed.

Medicinal preparations.

380. The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore, obtained 4,000 gallons of rectified spirits from the Distillery at Mandya for use in the manufacture of medicines. Preparations containing 5,592·9 proof gallons of spirit were issued to the Government Medical Stores free of duty.

381. The duty realised on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from Bengal and other places or manufactured in the State amounted to Rs. 9,604. Twenty-one chemists and druggists were licensed for possession and use of rectified spirit in medicinal preparations. One thousand one hundred and fifty-five gallons of denatured spirit were issued from the Distillery at Mandya. Twenty-one licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for possession and sale of preparations of opium and 52 licenses under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

(iii) Income-tax.

Assessment.

382. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 8,927 cases; returns were received in 7,639, of which 1,985 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for

in 5,674 cases and were produced in 5,090. In 1,966 cases, tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,237, including 86 companies and 8 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Regulation for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 303 cases. In 160 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

383. The net demand was Rs. 15,52,403. A sum of Rs. 14,88,317 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,086. The incidence of income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-4-9. The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 8,44,572, and the collection Rs. 8,44,394, leaving a balance of Rs. 178. Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 10,93,845 under income-tax and Rs. 7,21,730 under super-tax.

Appeals.

384. Nine hundred and thirty-four appeals were filed, of which 477 were successful. In 23 out of 64 cases which came up for revision under Section 33, the assessment orders were modified. Three cases under Section 66 (2) were disposed of by the High Court and one case under Section 66 (3) was pending at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

385. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 61,535.

Exemptions.

386. Officials and pensioners of the Mysore Government who draw their salaries and pensions in the Mysore State but reside in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were exempted from the payment of Indian income-tax on their salaries and pensions, under Section 4 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

(iv) Stamps.

Stamp Revenue and Expenditure.

387. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 20,74,584. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,01,743.

Pauper suits.

388. The amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,10,192, and a sum of Rs. 36,423 was awarded to Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,110 was recovered and items aggregating Rs. 529 were remitted.

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389. Stamp duty was reduced on two classes of insurance policies.

(v) Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

390. Out of 2,210 proposals received in the Official Branch, 1,720 were accepted, 1,169 for first insurance and 551 for further insurance. Three hundred and ninety-one were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,720 proposals accepted, 1,542 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 11,44,674, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 4,344.

391. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1985 was Rs. 1,26,62,245, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,57,828, of which a sum of Rs. 10,31,003 represented premium and other receipts, Rs. 3,87,181 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,39,644 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 37,900 and shares in the Mysore Sugar company of the value of Rs. 500, the total payments amounted to Rs. 9,14,138, of which a sum of Rs. 8,61,903 was on account of claims on policies and Rs. 52,235 towards expenses of management. A sum of Rs. 13,506 was spent on the construction of a second floor to the office building. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,32,67,535. The percentages borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and of the cost of management to the premium income were 7·17 and 5·09 as against 6·96 and 5·02, respectively, in the previous year.

392. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year under report was 52,213, of which 31,408 were for first and 20,805 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 3,73,07,885. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 29,823, assuring a sum of Rs 2,52,32,202 for a monthly premium of Rs. 85,380. Of the remaining 22,390 policies, 21,968 assuring a sum of Rs. 1,17,98,614, were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment.

Bonus additions of Rs. 21,14,640 were paid on the discharged claims.

Family Pension Fund.

393. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The fund opened on 1st July 1935 with a nil balance. The total receipts during the year, including the adjustments of debit balances from the General Revenues, amounted to Rs. 995. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to a like sum.

Public Branch.

394. Out of 6,407 proposals for Rs. 58,20,400 dealt with in the Public Branch in 1935-36, 5,758 for Rs. 52,52,900 were accepted and 373 proposals were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the 5,758 proposals accepted, 5,034 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 45,44,800 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,47,286. Sums aggregating Rs. 1,45,927 were paid in discharge of 122 death claims, Rs. 1,14,063 in discharge of 123 matured policies and Rs. 34,532 in discharge of 358 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1935 was Rs. 48,01,469. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 15,08,920 and Rs. 6,59,224, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1936 was Rs. 56,51,165.

Loans issued.

395. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted during the year to the extent of Rs. 2,00,675. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 5,46,928 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

396. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 8,664. The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,70,10,182, or Rs. 7,83,643 more than in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the public, after excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, was Rs. 1,60,40,096, giving an average balance of Rs. 236 at the credit of a depositor. Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 79,41,460 and withdrawals to Rs. 74,80,281. The withdrawals exceeded the deposits in the districts of Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The amount at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayats and other special funds

REVENUE AND FINANCE

having more than Rs. 5,000 in each account, stood at Rs. 10,70,096. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,22,464. There was an increase in the number of depositors by 727. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on 30th June 1936 was 498, against 480, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 56,39,006 against Rs. 52,80,512 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,58,494. Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 429 depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 45,08,910 with an average balance of Rs. 10,650 at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks.

397. The collecting savings banks at Mysore and Bangalore were abolished. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the scheme, were Rs. 2,11,734 and Rs. 2,40,687, respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 4,45,882.

Fixed Deposits.

398. The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,51,95,182. A sum of Rs. 14,94,010 was received, and refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 10,16,400. The closing balance was Rs. 1,56,72,792. The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 5,80,187.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1935.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

399. The state of public health was generally good. There was an appreciable decrease in the incidence of plague. The rise in the incidence of small-pox and cholera necessitated the adoption of special measures of control.

400. The number of births and deaths recorded during 1934 and 1935 was as follows :— Births and Deaths.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1934 ...	117,302	60,484	56,818	17·74	113,591	58,612	54,979	17·18
1935 ...	136,359	70,209	66,150	20·45	96,974	49,405	47,569	14·54

401. The ratio of male to female births was 106 to 100, as in the previous year. The maximum number of births was registered in the month of October and the minimum in April. The birth-rate as recorded in the districts varied from 24·59 in Shimoga to 16·54 in Kadur. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 36·40, 30·60 and 50·49, respectively.

402. The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 17·12, was recorded in the Shimoga district and the lowest 12·46 in Tumkur. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 30·65, 24·15 and 32·21, respectively. The highest birth-rates in urban and rural areas were 38·58 and 23·94, respectively, and the highest death-rates 24·79 and 17·40. Under mortality by age groups, the maximum was 87·75 among children under one year of age, the next highest being 68·99 among persons of sixty and over.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

403. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 15,759, giving an average of 115·64 per 1,000 live births, against 121·28 in the previous year. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 134·45 in the Kolar district, the lowest being 89·70 in the Mysore district. In Bangalore City, Mysore City and the Kolar Gold Field area, the rate of mortality was higher, being 179·99, 136·25 and 166·27, respectively.

Voluntary Organisations: Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch.

404. The year opened with 13 district branches and ten were added. The District Boards have agreed to meet half the cost of maintaining three additional midwives in each district, the other half being met by the State Branch. The State Branch distributed Rs. 3,338 as grants for constructing maternity homes and for buying equipment and as donations to institutions carrying out the programme of the Red Cross Society. The headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, gave Rs. 25,000 out of the collections made for His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund, for the construction of a tuberculosis dispensary in Bangalore City.

405. Baby and Health Week Celebrations were held in 49 places and the Mysore State was granted a certificate of merit for securing the third place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition. The Vani Vilas Shield for the best Baby Week Campaign in 1935 was awarded to the Mandya Branch of the Red Cross Society for the second time. Thirty-five maternity and child welfare organisations worked in the State.

406. The Organiser of Maternity and Child Welfare Work visited thirty-five centres and delivered 36 lectures. Fourteen ante-natal clinics and six baby clinics were conducted, generally in places where no lady doctor was stationed. Demonstrative clinics were held in nine places where there were lady doctors. One welfare worker received training. The Organiser was present at the Baby Week Celebrations in nine centres.

Causes of mortality.

407. For the first time, statistics were collected separately in respect of deaths from malaria, typhoid, consumption, leprosy, child-birth, drowning, snake-bite and rabies.

DEATHS FROM CHIEF DISEASES IN MYSORE STATE IN 1935.

Litho Govt. Press Bangalore

M.K. Sany

408. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under these and other heads:—

Causes of death	Number of deaths	
	1934	1935
Plague	5,890	1,822
Small-pox	4,521	10,067
Cholera	346	1,407
Dysentery or Diarrhœa ...	5,225	5,832
Respiratory diseases	4,389	4,131
Malaria	56,502	24,623
Typhoid		4,071
Other fevers		14,352
Consumption	...	4,510
Leprosy	...	714
Child-birth	...	2,205
Suicide	...	191
Drowning	...	779
Wounds and accidents ...	...	745
Snake-bites	...	154
Rabies	...	54
Wild animals	241	57
Other causes	36,477	21,260

409. Cholera showed an epidemic prevalence only in the Chitaldrug district. In the Bangalore and Chitaldrug districts, 23,591 persons were inoculated.

410. Plague was not so severe as in the previous year. The number of deaths from plague was 731 in Mysore, 397 in Bangalore, 114 in Chitaldrug, 55 in Shimoga, 138 in Hassan, 70 in Kadur, 252 in Kolar and 65 in Tumkur. The highest incidence was in January, when more than one-fourth of the mortality for the whole year occurred, and the lowest in May. Preventive measures were undertaken and 69,664 people were inoculated against this disease.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable diseases.

(*a*) Malaria.

411. Several extensions and variations were made in the matter of anti-malarial work. In Bangalore City, the staff and arrangements were reorganized and oil was used in place of Paris green. The wells were freshly stocked with *gambusia* fish, where necessary. At Nagenahalli, a number of plots with different varieties of paddy were treated with Paris green. At Hiriyur, a five per cent mixture of Paris green was tried instead of a one per cent

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

mixture, and the incidence of malaria was appreciably reduced. At Mudigere, the transmission season is confined to the first half year, and special control measures were taken during that period. The spleen rate and the parasite rate for the town are reported to have been reduced as a consequence from 78·6 and 31·0 to 22·2 and 4·2, respectively. At and around Mandya, engineering experiments in the control of anopheline breeding in the irrigation canals were started, and an intermittent syphon for flushing the waste weir valleys was installed at the Mandya tank. At Gargeswari, a research station was opened for the purpose of studying the question whether certain of the local species of mosquitoes were carriers of malaria. At Shimoga town and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, malaria surveys were conducted. A central laboratory with facilities for research work was opened for the purpose of checking the data collected at the malaria stations. Dr. Paul F. Russell of the Rockefeller Foundation visited the State during the year and inspected all the malaria stations above noted.

(*b*) Hook-worm.

412. The sub-assistant surgeons of dispensaries in areas heavily infected by hook-worm in the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts administered hook-worm treatment to 18,953 persons. One thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one persons were treated in the remaining districts.

(*c*) Guinea-worm.

413. Guinea-worm control was continued in the Chitaldrug district. The investigation of the biological method of control was begun on the 10th of April 1935 and was continued till the end of the year. Field observations were made, animal experiments were conducted and laboratory tests made. Nurseries for propagating different species of fish used in guinea-worm control were started in four taluks and two hobli headquarters where there was heavy infection. The fish have multiplied well and are available for use in places infected with guinea-worm. About 250 villages in the district depend entirely on step-wells for their drinking water supply. Guinea-worm infection was found to exist in 112 of these villages in the year 1929. At the end of 1935, it was estimated that only 25 villages continued to have the infection. This reduction in the incidence of guinea-worm was mainly due to remedial

measures undertaken, *viz.*, the conversion of step-wells into draw-wells; the provision of separate draw-wells wherever needed; and the introduction of fish into the step-wells. Interesting information has been gathered, as the result of a house-to-house collection of statistics in 18 infected villages.

Bureau of Health Education

414. One hundred and seventy-eight cinema shows accompanied by health talks on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare, precautions during epidemics, etc., were organised during the year, and witnessed by over a lakh of persons. Nineteen articles on health subjects written in English and Kannada were sent to the local newspapers for publication. Over seven and a half lakhs of posters and leaflets were distributed. There were four issues of the *Mysore Arogya* in English and Kannada; and copies were distributed among the public A health and sanitation stall was organized at the Mysore. Dasara Exhibition and at the *Swadeshi* Exhibition during the Birthday season.

Bureau of Rural Health.

415. The Rural Health Unit, Mandya, undertook measures to prevent the spread of plague, which was prevalent for a major portion of the year, and an intensive vaccination campaign to check the spread of small-pox, which broke out in 37 villages included in the jurisdiction of the unit. The area was free from cholera. In addition to the usual free distribution of quinine to combat malaria, five small dispensaries were established in the area. The unit organised a Baby Show and Health Exhibition.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

416. During the year, 21 water-supply works were under execution and three were improved. Seven drainage works were undertaken. Town planning work was completed in thirteen places. Estimates for 21 schemes of water-supply and seven of drainage were prepared for the benefit of mufassal stations and the Bangalore City. Thirty-six new bore-hole latrines were put down and brought into use

City Health Organisation.

417. In Bangalore City, 5,998 premises of all classes were inspected. Sanitary defects were noticed in 1,914 and notices were issued under different sections of the Municipal Regulation. The terms of the notices were complied with in 396 cases and prosecutions were launched in 681 cases. Two thousand, one hundred and five stray dogs were destroyed.

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418. In Mysore City, 1,688 premises of all classes were visited by the health staff, and 1,418 notices were issued under the Municipal Regulation. The terms of the notice were complied with in 425 cases. Six hundred and fifteen prosecutions were instituted during the year. The Health Laboratory undertook the analysis and examination of 674 samples. Three thousand, four hundred and sixty-six stray dogs were destroyed.

419. In the K. G. F. Sanitary Board area, prosecutions were launched in 30 cases under the bye-laws. One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three stray dogs were destroyed.

(iii) Vaccination.

420. During the year there was a large increase in the incidence of small-pox in all the districts. It was specially severe in the Bangalore and Hassan districts. Four lakhs, six thousand, eight hundred and sixteen vaccinations were performed against 3,17,073 in the previous year. The percentage of success was 93·4 and that of re-vaccination 22·9.

421. The number of vaccinators in service was 184, inclusive of 30 vaccinators employed in the two cities and the Kolar Gold Field area. The cost of the vaccination establishment, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 64,840, against Rs. 66,370 in the previous year. The cost per successful vaccination was Re. 0-4-5, against Re. 0-5-5 in the previous year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

422. The Government have approved of the issue of glycerine lymph throughout the State. Both lanoline and glycerine lymph was prepared at the Institute. The quantity of lymph produced during the year was 86,644 grains, against 58,067 grains in the previous year. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 126 grains. The quantity of lanoline lymph issued within the State was enough for 3,79,162 cases and that of glycerine lymph enough for 69,855 cases. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 24,236 and Rs. 21,853, respectively.

423. Training in the technique of vaccination was given to 22 pupil vaccinators.

424. Anti-cholera vaccine was kept in stock.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

425. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year. Two hundred and eighty-one institutions were working on December 31st, 1935. The total number of patients treated in the several medical institutions in the State, was 4,519,065, as compared with 4,376,488, in the previous year.

In-patients.

426. The number of beds available was 2,444 and of these, 1,404 were beds in maternity hospitals and female dispensaries. The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries increased from 43,668 in 1934 to 47,475 during 1935, the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendera Hospital, Mysore, increasing from 5,745 and 6,340 to 6,187 and 6,994, respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 35,415 were cured, 6,852 were relieved, 2,440 were discharged otherwise and 2,768 died.

Out-patients.

427. The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries increased from 4,332,820 to 4,471,590, the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 107,861 and 101,719, respectively. Among the out-patients treated, there were 2,739,703 males and 1,731,887 females. The adults numbered 2,766,312 and children 1,705,278. The daily average attendance was 12,251.

Operations.

428. The total number of surgical operations was 88,359. Of the patients 80,772 were cured, 7,258 relieved, 178 discharged otherwise and 151 died. Important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were, respectively, 7,740 and 11,812 (including 4,790 operations on the eye) and the percentage of success was 95·3 and 85·2.

Indigenous Medical institutions.

429. There were 126 ayurvedic and unani dispensaries and the number of patients treated was 1,224,062.

Prevailing diseases.

430. Eight lakhs, eight thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight out-patients were treated for malaria, representing 18·08 per cent of the total number of out-patients.

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The incidence of the other diseases among out-patients treated is indicated below :—

Diseases.	*Number of out-patients.*
Diseases of the digestive system, except dyspepsia and diarrhœa	482,997
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	482,103
Diseases of the skin	334,798
Diseases of the eye	406,994
Diseases of the ear	174,797
Diseases of the nervous system ...	105,234
Ulcers	295,020
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	195,330
Injuries	232,864
Dyspepsia	117,050
Diarrhœa	119,406
Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	103,251

X-ray and electro-therapy.

431. Thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital. Of these 3,740 were treated by X-rays, 13,459 by electro-therapy, 2,321 by diathermy, 13,614 by ultra violet rays and 765 for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital, 658 persons were treated, of whom 314 patients were by electro-therapy and 344 for fractures. The numbers of screen examinations made in the two hospitals were 1,446 and 1,521, respectively, and the numbers of radiogram taken 5,065 and 2,158, respectively.

Midwives.

432. The number of midwives working was 287. They conducted 27,062 parturition cases, the average per mid-wife being 94 cases.

Dental diseases.

433. Seven thousand, eight hundred and one cases were treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

434. In the 31 maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 16,177 in-patients were treated, of whom 13,843 were cured, 1,406 relieved, 346 discharged otherwise and 582 died. The latter figure includes deaths of newly born infants. Nine thousand and five parturition cases were conducted in all these institutions and 186

maternal deaths occurred, giving a mortality rate of 20·7 per 1,000 births. More than 50 per cent of the mothers were between the ages of 15 and 25, and required help in the first, second and third paras. Of the parturition cases conducted, 68·4 per cent were normal and 13 per cent complex. The numbers of in-patients treated in the three principal hospitals for women, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, during the year were 5,529, 2,545 and 1,568, respectively, against 4,311, 2,128 and 1,487 in the previous year. The numbers of out-patients treated in these hospitals were 29,029, 16,848, and 32,526, respectively, against 23,942, 14,447 and 28,869 in 1934, and the daily average attendance of out-patients was 226, 117·5 and 171·8, respectively, against 243, 104·2 and 157·5, in the previous year. The numbers of pupil midwives under training in the first two institutions were, respectively, 53 and 31.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

435. The numbers of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 2,743 and 837, against 2,744 and 797 in the previous year. The numbers of out-patients treated in them were 41,123 and 28,797, against 32,975 and 14,273 in the previous year. The numbers of operations performed in those institutions were 4,390 and 1,106, against 5,312, and 1,060 in the previous year. Twenty qualified men underwent post-graduate training in the hospital. Of these 15 came from Madras, one from Bengal, one from Bombay and three from the United Provinces.

Leper Asylum.

436. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 204. Of these, 57 patients came from the cities, 137 from the districts and 10 from outside the State. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 77·37. Thirty patients improved in health, 25 were definitely not improved, 24 were discharged otherwise, 6 left the hospital of their own accord and 17 died.

437. In addition to the treatment given at the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, 91 lepers were treated at the Leper out-patient dispensary at Kalasipalyam (Bangalore) and at the Local Fund dispensaries at Hosur (Kolar district) and

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Malvalli (Mysore district). The Leprosy Relief Committee was reconstituted in July 1935.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

438. During the year, 1,685 in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Of these 559 were in the age period, between thirty and forty. Seven hundred and ninety-one were cured, 138 improved, 55 were not improved, 157 were discharged otherwise and 441 died.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

439. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there are 98 beds. Three hundred and forty-three patients were treated. Of these 109 were cured, 118 were relieved, 87 discharged otherwise and 29 died. 49·4 per cent of patients treated were in the age period, between fifteen and twenty-five. One thousand, six hundred and seventeen operations were done, of which 1,610 resulted in cure. In the out-patient dispensary, Mysore City, 1,668 patients were treated.

Mental Hospital.

440. The year opened with 135 patients in the Mental Hospital. Two hundred and sixty-eight fresh admissions were made, making a total of 403. Of these 55 were cured, 114 improved, 13 did not improve, 26 were discharged otherwise and 31 died. The number of patients remaining on 31st December 1935 was 164. The daily average of patients was 160·8. Out of 268 admissions, 155 were voluntary boarders and the rest were admitted by order of magistrates. The amount realised from the paying patients was Rs. 3,142. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 13,469, towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 580, against 222 in the previous year.

Construction of new Hospitals.

441. The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on March 8th, 1935. The Sri Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital, Chikmagalur, was opened by Her Highness the Yuvarani on February 25th, 1935. The McGann Hospital building in Shimoga was completed and informally opened on June 21st, 1935. The construction of Lakshmidevamma's Children's Hospital, *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. S. Sajjan Rao's Isolation Ward in the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore, Mr. Bhoopalam Krishniah Setty's Maternity Hospital and Mr. Govindaswamy Setty's out-patient block

at Shimoga, was in progress. The construction of a District Hospital at Kolar at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,000 was sanctioned.

Donations for the construction of Hospitals.

442. Public support accorded to the department in the shape of donations by philanthropic persons amounted to Rs. 1,41,500.

Government Medical Stores.

443. Medicines worth Rs. 2,49,622 were purchased, of which drugs of the value of Rs. 56,113 were purchased from the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.

Expenditure.

444. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 17,29,019. Of this, Rs. 12,58,613 was met from the State funds. Contributions from District and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 3,60,192. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,51,247.

445. The Vani Vilas Maternity Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and the Victoria Hospital are now situated adjacent to one another in the same compound. With a view to relieve the Medical Officers of the three institutions of routine administrative work and enable them to devote more attention to professional work, the appointment of a Secretary was sanctioned in December 1935.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

446. In the bacteriological section, 8,658 specimens were examined. Of these, 5,830 were samples of blood and 1,962 samples of water. One thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five cc. of T.A.B. Vaccine and therapeutic T.A.B. Vaccine, containing 100 millions per cc. were prepared and supplied to the Health Officers of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Medical Officer, Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

447. In the chemical section, 701 specimens were received for examination.

448. In the medico-legal section, 271 cases involving 1,254 articles were received for examination.

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CHAPTER VII--PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

Strength and results of public examinations.

449. The total number of students in the University was 2,812. Three hundred and eighteen students passed in the final degree examinations. Thirty-nine obtained the L. M. P. diploma. Twenty-one of the former and three of the latter were women.

450. Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, who was a student of the Intermediate College, Mysore, passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, obtaining a high place in the second class.

Lectures and publications.

451. There were seventeen extension lectures and six lecture camps conducted by the University Teachers' Association.

452. The *Prabuddha Karnataka* was published as usual and the number of subscribers was 759. Two issues of the University Journal were published. The Kannada Publication Committee brought out a monograph on hygiene and sanitation and an abridged edition of *Pamparamayana.*

453. A monograph on finance and a second edition of Vol. I of the *Kannada Kaipidi* are in the press. The preparation of the third volume of *Tarka Tandava* was in progress. The editorial committee appointed for the preparation of a comprehensive and authoritative English-Kannada dictionary added 7,000 vocables in Kannada to the 10,000 rendered in the two previous years. It is proposed to issue the dictionary in 12 parts and the first part is ready for issue.

Endowments, medals and scholarships.

454. An endowment of Rs. 2,000 for a lectureship in memory of the late Dr. Sri U. Abhayambal was accepted from her brother, Mr. U. Ramachandran, Madras. Another of Rs. 1,110 given by the Committee of the Bangalore Intermediate College Poor Students' Fund, for a scholarship was accepted. The third endowment of Rs. 1,000 was for forming the M. S. Nanjundayya Memorial Library. The total value of endowments at the end of the year was Rs. 3,87,690. The number of scholarships granted was 565, including six post-graduate scholarships for research.

455. The number of students residing in the University Hostels was 265. Sanction was accorded for starting a University hostel for women in Bangalore. The Mysore Union organised nine debates, six lectures and a few elocution competitions. In connection with the lecture camps at Sukadere and Talkadu, the Union radio played an useful part. The free school in the scavengers' colony continued to work. An exhibition of handicrafts of University students was held and 200 articles were exhibited. Photography and painting reached a high standard of efficiency. Hostels, unions and athletics.

456. The Bangalore Union arranged for three debates, one of which was an Inter-Institution debate, and nine public lectures. The co-operative society connected with the College of Engineering, rendered useful service in lending costly technical books to poor students on a nominal hire.

457. A University Athletic Committee was constituted for the purpose of dealing with Inter-University sports. The University participated in the Inter-University cricket and tennis tournaments. The teams of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, participated in the Olympic games held in Bangalore. The Central College Scout Troup rendered useful service on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the College, and the Rovers at Mysore rendered valuable service, on the occasion of the All-India Oriental Conference, held in December 1935.

458. One thousand one hundred and four volumes were added to the University Library, bringing the total to 25,463. The library is kept open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. each day. Reciprocity in respect of loan of books was established with the Imperial Library, Calcutta, and the Adyar Library, Madras. The Oriental Library has 16,132 printed books, most of them relating to Sanskrit and Kannada literature, and 10,609 manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada. Ten thousand, four hundred and fifty-five printed books and 3,454 manuscripts were consulted in the Library, and 6,024 printed books and 60 manuscripts were lent to professors and scholars for study. Libraries.

459. The Eighteenth Convocation of the University was held on the 9th October 1935, under the presidency of His Highness the Pro-Chancellor. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor, *The Leader*, Allahabad, addressed the graduates Convocation

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of the year. Three hundred and nineteen graduates took their degrees in person and 16 *in absentia*.

Honorary degree.

460. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty at a Special Convocation held on the 25th March 1936.

Recognition of degrees and examinations.

461. The B. T. Degree of the University of Mysore was recognised by the Government of Madras, for purposes of a Collegiate Teachers' Certificate, subject to the District Educational Officer's recommendation in each case regarding the teacher's efficiency and fitness. The University of Calcutta recognised as equivalent to their Matriculation Examination on a basis of reciprocity, the eligibility certificate granted by the University of Mysore to candidates declared by the S. S. L. C. Board to be eligible for taking up a college course.

Finance.

462. The receipts, including the Government grant of Rs. 9·10 lakhs, amounted to Rs. 12,63,585, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,04,973.

(ii) Education.

Institutions.

463. On 31st March 1936, the total number of educational institutions, both public and private, was 7,794, with a strength of 3,22,676. The number of public institutions was 6,797, with a strength of 307,433. There was an increase of 45 in the number of institutions, and an increase of 4,159 in the number of pupils. The latter increase occurred both in secondary and primary schools. The number of private institutions was 997 with a strength of 15,243. The different classes of public institutions with their strength are shown below :—

Kind of Institution	*Number*	*Strength*
Government	372	47,543
Local Education Authority ...	4,799	205,850
Aided	1,605	52,217
Unaided	21	11,823
Total ...	6,797	307,433

464. There were 552 separate institutions for the education of women with a strength of 37,393. The total

expenditure on women's education amounted to Rs. 7,13,611. There were 883 institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls. The total expenditure on Muslim education was Rs. 5,98,997. There were two institutions for the education of defectives, 12 industrial schools, one school of engineering and 12 commercial schools.

465. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 33·49, against 32·94 in 1934-35, the percentages for boys and girls being 51·12 and 15·04, respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·7, that of girls to the total female population 2·3, and that of boys and girls together 5·0. On an average there was one school for every 3·76 square miles and 824 persons. The following statement shows the percentage of students in schools of each grade to the total number of students:—

Grade of School	*Percentage*	
	Boys	*Girls*
Primary Schools	78·35	91·95
Middle Schools	14·56	6·22
High Schools	3·42	·89
Special Schools	2·40	·70
Colleges	1·27	·24

466. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 310,970, against 300,918 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 214,393, against 238,486, or 77·6 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls, against 79·23 per cent in the previous year.

467. There was a net increase of 36 in the number of primary schools. Of the 6,286 primary schools, 5,783 were for boys and 503 for girls. The strength in boys' and girls' schools was 2,17,063 and 33,197, respectively. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 44·00, against 43·98 in 1934-35. Primary Education.

468. The number of village indigenous schools was 997, with a strength of 15,243. Village indigenous schools.

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Adult education.

469. There were 74 schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 1,699.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

470. There were 533 special schools for the education of pupils belonging to the depressed classes. As a result of the policy of amalgamating these schools with the general schools, large numbers of pupils belonging to the depressed classes have been admitted to general schools.

Muslim education.

471. Of the 35,657 pupils in 883 Urdu schools, 10,451 were girls. In addition, 8,583 Muslim pupils were studying in the general schools. The percentage of Muslim pupils to the total Muslim population of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population) was 97·4 and that of girls to the total population of Muslim girls of school-going age was 59·3, against 51·12 and 15·04, respectively, for pupils of all communities.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

472. There were three institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a total strength of 160.

Middle schools.

473. The number of middle schools for boys remained at 293, but the strength increased from 33,578 to 35,746. The average daily attendance also increased from 28,049 to 30,350. There were 102 practical instruction classes, imparting instruction in carpentry, tailoring, brass work and other vocational subjects.

Secondary education. High Schools.

474. The number of high schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year at 31, but the strength increased from 7,718 to 8,244. The average daily attendance also increased from 7,123 to 7,656.

Female education.

475. Of the 552 institutions for the education of women, two were colleges, seven high schools, 35 middle schools, 503 primary schools, three training institutions and two special schools. In addition to the 37,393 pupils in these institutions, 32,622 girls were studying in the general schools.

Special instruction. Training institutions.

476. Of the nine training institutions, six were for men and three for women. They had a total strength of 1,001. Thirty-nine graduates were under training in the B. T. class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Industrial and Engineering Schools.

477. There were 12 industrial schools with a strength of 1,220. The School of Engineering had a strength of 301, against 298 in the previous year.

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478. There were 12 commercial schools with a strength of 892. Of these one was a Government institution, two were aided and nine unaided, but recognised institutions.

Other special schools.

479. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore and the aided institution at Bangalore had a strength of 95 pupils between them.

Institutions for Oriental languages.

480. There were four institutions for the teaching of Oriental languages, with a total strength of 669.

Sanskrit schools.

481. The 85 Sanskrit schools had a strength of 2,011. There were also 4,340 pupils in the general schools studying Sanskrit.

Scholarships

482. The total amount spent on scholarships during the year, excluding those of the University, was Rs. 1,21,800. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 53,980 was spent on students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 23,610 on boys and girls of the depressed classes, Rs. 11,929 on women and Rs. 5,520 on Muslims.

Free studentships.

483. Out of 8,599 students in the high school classes, 1,302 enjoyed full fee concessions and 625 half fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempt from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 286 full concessions and 2,351 half concessions were granted to other students in the high school classes.

Results of public examinations.

484. The total number of applications registered for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1936 was 3,042. Of these 2,998 persons sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates, and 1,892 were successful, 1,070 being declared eligible for the college course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 63.

485. Out of 7,745 candidates who applied for the Middle School examination, 7,633 appeared and 3,443 were declared successful. Three thousand, two hundred and thirty-two candidates were registered for the Upper Primary examination, 3,163 were examined, and 1,374 were successful. One thousand, one hundred and eighty-six candidates sat for the commercial examinations and 493 passed. The percentages of success at these examinations were 45·00, 43·4 and 41·56, respectively.

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486. The results at the several teachers' certificate examinations are tabulated below :—

Examinations	Number			Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
Secondary Grade Training ...	58	58	32	55
V. T. C. I Examination ...	452	451	180	40
Do II do ...	317	315	158	50
Do III Final do ...	119	114	81	68
Sanskrit Examination ...	353	353	138	39

487. Out of the 174 women candidates who were registered for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1936, 173 were examined and 115 came out successful. Six hundred and twenty-three women candidates sat for the Middle School examination, and 376 were successful. At the Vernacular Upper Primary examination, 605 women candidates were examined, and 296 were declared to have passed.

488. The results in respect of women candidates at the several teachers' certificate examinations are tabulated below :—

Examinations	Number			Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
Secondary Grade	10	10	3	30
Full examination (Theory only).	...	...	6	
V. T. C. I Examination ...	51	51	16	32
Do II do ...	15	15	11	73
Do Final do ...	9	9	7	78

Hostels.

489. Of the 104 hostels and boarding homes, five were attached to University Colleges and 99 to departmental institutions. Of the latter, 26 were Government hostels attached to training institutions, high schools and middle schools, and 73 were aided hostels, of which 15 were for pupils of the depressed classes. In the course of the year, two new Adikarnataka hostels for high school boys were opened. The high school hostel at Tiptur

which had been temporarily closed during the previous year was revived in November 1935. A Government hostel was opened at Channapatna for the benefit of both Hindu and Muslim boys studying in the Government high school in place of a Muslim hostel existing in the locality. A new hostel was opened at Bangalore for Korama pupils and another at Aldur for Muslim pupils. A third was opened for depressed class pupils, under the name of Harijan Seva Sangha, at Malleswaram.

Boy Scouts.

490. The total strength of rovers, scouts, cubs and scouters fell slightly during the year, but efficiency improved. The Headquarters continued their monthly journal *The Mysore Scout* and extended their patronage to the Kannada monthly *The Mysore Makkalu.* District rallies were held at Chintamani and Kadur, and several town rallies at different towns. The Bangalore and Kolar District Councils conducted training camps for village officers and non-official gentlemen. A refresher course was conducted at Hagre by the Hassan District Council. Several scouters were deputed to undergo sea scouters' training and training in handicrafts.

The Girl Guide Movement.

491. The Girl Guide Movement continued to make satisfactory progress. The Girl Guide headquarter building at Bangalore was completed and brought into use and a rally was held there every month.

Medical Inspection.

492. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 10 other municipal areas. The number of pupils examined increased from 18,824 in 1934-35 to 19,108 during the year. These are indications that the public have begun to realise the usefulness of this inspection. There was a falling off in the number of children who were found not to have been successfully vaccinated and an increase in the number found to be suffering from malnutrition and diseases of the eye and ear and nose and throat.

Finance.

493. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 64,22,465. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 24,13,196 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 21,06,253 on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 4,23,573 on aided institutions, Rs. 6,717 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,10,540

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on buildings, Rs. 1,23,700 on furniture and equipment, and Rs. 10,38,486 on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 49,49,739 or 77·10 per cent of the total expenditure.

494. The amounts spent on education in the different grades were as follows:—

Grade of Education.	*Direct expenditure.* Rs.	*Percentage of direct expenditure to the total.*
Primary Schools ...	... 22,56,538	35·14
Middle Schools ...	... 8,70,672	13·56
High Schools ...	... 5,46,325	8·51
Technical Schools ...	... 1,75,394	2·73
Training Institutions...	... 2,52,715	3·94
Oriental Colleges ...	... 48,579	·76
University ...	... 7,99,516	12·46

495. The total expenditure on education for women, including University education, but excluding expenditure on scholarships, buildings and equipment, was Rs. 7,13,611.

496. The total amount spent on the education of Muslims was Rs. 5,98,997.

497. The receipts under the head of Elementary Education, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 2,72,100 and exclusive of the invested balance of Rs. 5,75,000, amounted to Rs. 25,60,504.

498. The average cost of education per head of the population increased to one rupee or by one pie. Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-12-9 was met from State Funds, as compared with Re. 0-12-6 in the previous year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

499. During the year, the authors of seven books and the editor of one journal received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 17 books and 8 manuscripts were received for consideration; and prizes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 were awarded to three authors.

(iv) Literature.

500. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 259, as against 322 in the previous year. Of these, 102 were in Kannada, 147 in European languages, 1 in an Indian classical language and 9 in more than one language.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai institutions.

501. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 13,672. Of these, 12,920 were temples, 50 Jain *basthis*, 355 Muslim institutions, 279 *mutts* and 68 other institutions. Twenty-six *mutts* were under Government management at the end of the year.

502. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 10,58,503 and the income during the year was Rs. 7,88,327. As in previous years, receipts from *jatras* and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 45,120 nett. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,01,529 and the closing balance was Rs. 11,45,301. A sum of Rs. 1,28,671 was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water-supply, drainage, roads and causeways.

Chattram Savings Fund.

503. The fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 39,215. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 65,535 and Rs. 76,239, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 28,511. Grants continue to be made from this fund for the development of the indigenous systems of medicine. Institutions having for their object the relief of the destitute and the infirm and the education of defectives also receive grants from it.

Prince Gulam Muhammad Charity Fund.

504. The corpus of this charity fund remained at Rs. 1,80,100 as in the previous year. One hundred and one Mussalmans, 50 Christians and 20 Brahmins were granted allowances during the year. The income including the opening balance of Rs. 5,033 was Rs. 11,360 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,400, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,960 at the end of the year.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

505. An aggregate sum of Rs. 70,867 was received by way of endowments during the year. The grants-in-aid to the *Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha*, Bangalore, the Girdlestone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the *Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha* at Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala*, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity

and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, the *Asakta Poshaka Sabha,* Bangalore, and the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, were continued. The grants-in-aid for the relief of the infirm and destitutes at Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar were continued.

Educational Institutions: (*a*) Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital.

506. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 82. Of these, 60 were in the Ayurvedic classes and 22 in the Unani classes. The number of scholarships in force was 58. Two lady candidates passed the *Vidwat* examination in Ayurveda during the year. One lakh, eleven thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine out-patients and 150 in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic section, and 1,30,349 out-patients and 145 in-patients in the Unani section of the hospital.

(*b*) Sanskrit College and Schools.

507. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala* and the other *Veda pathasalas* in the State continued to be popular. The strength of these institutions and the results in the *Vidwat* and other public examinations were satisfactory.

508. Special services were held in all the Muzrai institutions in the State in January 1936, on the occasion of the funeral of His Imperial Majesty, King George V.

(ii) Archæology.

509. Among important finds may be mentioned a rare copper plate grant of the ancient Punnad dynasty and an interesting Kadamba inscription in Kannada of about the middle of the 5th Century A.D., found at Halmidi, Belur taluk. An interesting manuscript secured for study was an English translation of the Memoirs of Hyder Ali from the year 1758 to 1770 by Eloy Joze Correa Peripoto, a Portuguese who was in Hyder Ali's service. The department participated in the eighth session of the All-India Oriental Conference held at Mysore in December 1935. The work of conserving the famous temples at Belur and Halebid was continued.

(iii) Government Press.

Plant and Stores.

510. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,32,103 and of that at the Branch Press, Rs. 56,266,

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at the beginning of the year. Additions costing Rs. 33,153 and Rs. 7,998, respectively, were made. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing for depreciation, the value of the plant at the two presses at the close of the year was Rs. 2,39,781 and Rs. 55,895, respectively.

Finance.

511. Cash receipts amounted to Rs. 45,890 and receipts by book adjustment to Rs. 35,541. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,92,353.

The *Mysore Gazette.*

512. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 11,104. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 46,321.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

513. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational, and university publications, some books published by the Palace and the Indian Red Cross Society, as also the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Central Depot, and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 36,776.

514. The vocational classes in printing and binding for students of high schools, the printing school which imparts technical instruction to the employees of the Press, and the general education class for the younger employees of the Press, were continued during the year.

(iv) Stationery.

515. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,14,240 and the value of additions during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,947. The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 1,75,237, inclusive of the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch Presses. Of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 5,488 were of Mysore manufacture and of the value of Rs. 86,992 of Indian manufacture.

(v) Meteorology.

Observatories.

516. There are five observatories, one of the first class located at Bangalore and four of the third class

situated at Mysore, Chitaldrug, Hassan and the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station. A new meteorological station for recording temperature and humidity was opened on the Nandi Hills in May 1936. There are also seven minor observatories.

517. The pressure-tube anemograph installed in the Bangalore Observatory is working satisfactorily. Thirty-six sets of storm observations and thirty-eight sets of special balloon observations were taken and telegraphed to Poona. Eleven sets of special observations with pilot balloons were also taken for International Upper Air Researches and the results despatched to Agra. Ten sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and twenty-six sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

Rain Gauge Stations.

518. With the two new rain gauge stations opened during the year, there were 250 stations at the close of the year and the Meteorological department continued to supervise their working.

Special Publications.

519. The printing of the eleventh volume of the Mysore Meteorological Memoirs, giving the monthly means of the hourly values of the various weather elements, was completed.

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens—the *Lal Bagh*.

520. The Government Botanic Gardens at Bangalore, the *Lal Bagh*, maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being the centre of the botanical and horticultural activities in the State. The season was favourable, and the several sections of the garden were maintained in good condition. The garden was extended on the western side and a new road was constructed outside the compound to relieve the roads in the *Lal Bagh* of through traffic.

Fruit cultivation.

521. Fruit culture was carried on in the central fruit nursery in the *Lal Bagh* and in the experimental orchard at the Krishnaraj Sagar. Suitable plots for developing fig cultivation in Ganjam, near Seringapatam, were surveyed and a scheme of supplying water from the Cauvery was investigated. Fruit trees, chiefly apple, orange, grape fruit and lemon and grape vines, were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers. Essential oil was distilled

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from citronella grass and rose scented geranium, obtained from Ceylon and Yercaud, respectively.

Vegetable and fodder cultivation.

522. In the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, different species of European and Indian vegetables were grown for trial and propagation. Rhodes grass was grown on twenty-three acres. A sum of Rs. 7,237 was realised by the sale of grass. The income of the farm was Rs. 12,857, and the expenditure under all heads, including improvements, amounted to Rs. 7,605.

Scientific Works.

523. As usual plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced. Fifty new specimens were added to the general collection in the herbarium. Botanical specimens were issued free to colleges and schools.

Horticulture.

524. The Department took part in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore, where it displayed exhibits connected with horticultural work, and gave demonstrations of fruit preservation. As a measure of village improvement, assistance was given in the supply of seedlings for avenues, parks and gardens. The half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore were held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, in August and February. The exhibits in all classes were good and numerous. Thirty-two gardens participated in the garden competition held in July. A competition was introduced for the first time among working gardners, who were tested in horticultural operations.

Other parks and gardens.

525. The other public parks and gardens were maintained in good order. A fountain was constructed in front of the statue of His Highness the late Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, which was given by a private party.

Brindavan.

526. The terrace gardens at Krishnaraj Sagar, known as the Brindavan, continued to attract an increasing number of visitors.

Finance.

527. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,61,822 and the income amounted to Rs. 22,727.

(vii) Nandi Hill Station.

528. The Nandi Hill station continued to be popular as a summer resort. Electric lights and good water supply are now available in the bungalows. The rent of the

bungalows has been reduced. The construction of a motorable road to the top of the hill has been taken up. The total number of visitors in the year was 808, of whom 659 were Indians and 149 Europeans. The total income was Rs. 3,300.

(viii) The Mysore Government Museum.

529. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 2,66,963, against 2,70,725 in the previous year. The exhibits of the various sections were kept in good order.

530. The Government appointed a Committee during the year, to suggest measures for enhancing the usefulness of the Museum. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government. Mr. H. Hargreaves, Retired Director General of Archæology in India, in the course of his survey of the Museums in India on behalf of the Museums' Association of Great Britain and the Carnegie Corporation, made a detailed study of the institution.

(ix) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

531. There were 111 private printing presses, 14 newspapers and 74 periodicals in the State. Of the newspapers, nine were in Kannada, two in English, two in Tamil and one in Urdu. Of the periodicals, 39 were in English, 33 in Kannada, one in Sanskrit, and one in Telugu. Most of these periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(x) Libraries.

532. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,026. The number of books lent out was 805. Educational Libraries.

533. The Public Library at Bangalore had 630 members on its rolls at the end of the year, realised a gross income of Rs. 25,804, inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 5,860, issued 16,544 books and attracted 91,507 visitors. Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

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The Public Library at Mysore had 120 members at the close of the year and an income of Rs. 4,976, inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,475, issued 39,039 books and attracted 1,13,160 visitors.

Rural and urban libraries.

534. Twenty rural and urban libraries worked in the mufassal under the control of the department of Public Instruction.

(xi) Stores Purchase Committee.

Personnel.

535. The Stores Purchase Committee was presided over by *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* Mr. K. Matthan, First Member of Council, up to the 21st October 1935 and by *Rajamantrapravina* S. P. Rajagopalachari during the remainder of the year. The Committee met once during the year.

Purchases.

536. The total value of stores ordered, both Indian and foreign, amounted to Rs. 35,73,378, as compared with Rs. 34,13,016 during 1934-35. Of the foreign purchases, which amounted in value to £144,968, stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner aggregated £36,597. The prices of commodities showed a tendency to rise; in view of the unsettled world conditions all foreign consignments were insured against war risks, thus increasing the cost of the material.

Inspections.

537. Furniture and leather goods ordered in Mysore were inspected by the staff of the Industries and Commerce department. The services of the inspection staff of the Indian Stores department were utilised for inspecting textiles ordered from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, and boots obtained from Cawnpore and also for the inspection of certain permanent way materials and structural materials obtained for the Railway department. Railway stores ordered through Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London, were as usual inspected by them before shipment.

Expenditure.

538. The total expenditure, on the Stores Purchase Committee including the contributions paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office and the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory and the net payments to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, amounted to Rs. 32,744, or 0·92 per cent of the total value of the purchases arranged through the Committee.

(xii) Central Recruitment Board.

539. On the 1st July 1935, the ministerial establishment in the various public offices consisted of 3,684 Brahmins and 2,497 officials of the Backward Communities showing percentages of 59·6 and 40·4, respectively, against 3,763 Brahmins and 2,149 officials of Backward Communities with percentages of 64 and 36, respectively, in the previous year. In the subordinate executive establishment, there were 7,518 Brahmins and 8,430 others showing percentages of 47·1 and 52·9, respectively, against 7,439 Brahmins and 8,351 others with percentages of 47 and 53, respectively, in the last year.

540. Excluding the several appointments made from the approved lists of candidates issued by the Central Recruitment Board under the revised rules of recruitment, 445 vacancies were advertised and appointments were made in respect of 307 vacancies. Of these, 62 were given to Brahmin applicants and 245 to candidates of other communities.

BANGALORE, B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
3rd February 1937. Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore.	1—5-26	...	1. Absent from the State on a visit to Baroda from 1st January 1936 to 8th January 1936. 2. Absent from the State on a visit to Delhi from 28th February 1936 to 12th March 1936. 3. On Duty with H.H. the Maharaja on European tour from 25th June 1936.
2	*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan, B. A.	First Member of Council.	20—4-33	16-1-36	On privilege leave from 21st October 1935 to 16th January 1936.
3	*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B. A., B. L.	Second Member of Council. First Member of Council.	20—4-33 21-10-35	20-10-35 ...	In charge of the current duties of the Dewan. (i) from 1st January to 8th January 1936. (ii) from 28th February to 12th March 1936. (iii) from 25th June 1936.
4	Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L.	Second Member of Council.	21-10-35	...	...
5	Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired)	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	1—8-34	...	On privilege leave from 2nd June to 27th June 1936.
6	Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-32	...	1. Acting Chief Justice from 2nd June 1936 to 27th June 1936. 2. On Privilege leave for 20 days from 29th June 1936.
7	Mr. A. S. R. Chari, B. A., B. L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	20—7-34	...	On combined leave from 19th October 1935 to 15th November 1935
8	Mr. N. K. Srinivasa Rao, B. A., B. L.	Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2—1-35	...	On Privilege leave for two days from 2nd January 1936.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	No. and year of Regulation	Short Title	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of introduction
1	VII of 1935	The Mysore Agriculturist's Relief (Amendment) Regulation, 1935.	No	27th December 1935.
2	VIII of 1935	Regulation further to amend the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation, VII of 1927.	No	do
3	IX of 1935	Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayat Regulation, II of 1926.	No	do
4	X of 1935	Regulation further to amend the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.	No	do
5	XI of 1935	Regulation further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, V of 1925.	No	do
6	XII of 1935	Regulation further to amend the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.	Yes	30th December 1935.
7	I of 1936	The Mysore Factories Regulation, 1936.	Yes	1st April 1936.
8	II of 1936	The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Emergency Regulation, 1936.	Yes	2nd March 1936.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces of the Mysore State for the year 1935-36.

Unit of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances, etc., of the forces, including the followers	Arms
	At the end of the last year	Recruited, during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalidated	Discharged, during the year				State officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	125	2	...	...	15	112	1 Sqdr.	...	2	5	16	89	97,228	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	801	52	3	14	40	796	3. Bns.	...	6	27 3 cadets.	121	639	2,76,293	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, E. Y. rifles and M. H. I. B. rifles ·456 bore.
Mysore Lancers ...	482	7	4	14	7	464	1. Regt.	3 Hotchkin guns.	10	18	80	356	4,53,082	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Mysore Transport (Corps) ...	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	9	6	13,132	
Total ...	1,424	61	7	28	62	1,388	5	3	18	54	226	1,090	8,39,735	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1935-36.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded, or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 19,00,599—5—7	36	1,903	8	...	1,629	5,184	1,331	
District Superintendents of Police	13	(7) Rs. 250—25—450. (6) Rs. 250—40/2—450.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	7	(1) Rs. 200—10—250. (6) Rs. 150—25/2—250.									
Inspectors of Police	96	(16) Rs. 150 (32) Rs. 125 (48) Rs. 100									
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	176	(19) Rs. 80 (36) Rs. 70 (54) Rs. 60 (67) Rs. 50									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police.	12	On Rs. 35									
European Sergeants	3	On Rs. 50—5—80									
European Head Constables ...	4	On Rs. 32 & 35									
Jamedars	58	On Rs. 32 & 35									
Subedar Majors	2	Rs. 40—2½/2—50									
Subedars	8	Rs. 30—1—35									
Daffedars	550	Rs. 30—27—25 23 & 21.									
Havaldars	20	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	27	Rs. 20									
Constables	5,550	Rs. 15, 16 & 17.									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State ...	23,850	27,084	22,929	25,628	18,083	21,229	13,313	16,627	4,043	4,602	58·1	68·7	73·6	78·3	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mysore State	3,39,735 3 9	3,50,112 6 7	1,54,247 12 4	1,26,864 14 4	45·4	36·2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	5	8
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	3	3
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	1	2
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	31	50	81
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	97	67	164
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	135	127	262
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	63	120	183
12	307	Attempts at murder	9	7	16
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	20	27
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	7	21	28
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	19	28
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	13	52	65
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	63	91	154
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	2	5
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	136	284	420
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	76	83	159
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	4	5	9
22(a)	353 to 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	60	97	157
23	553, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	47	82	129
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	32	49	81
		Total ...	530	932	1,462

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1935-36

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562 Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
60	63	69	35	1	23	...	...	10	...	1	35	17	...
82	116	1,487	174	...	38	11	27	98	...	...	174	752	..
1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..
163	192	1,573	211	1	63	11	27	108	...	1	211	778	...
90	119	321	75	2	57	...	12	4	...	...	75	177	...
11	12	27	10	...	9	..	1	...	...	...	10	6	...
26	15	41	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	6	16	...
18	22	33	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	16	13	9	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	9	1	...
58	58	56	29	7	...	...	...	4	...	18	29	11	...
96	115	264	53	2	22	...	12	17	...	...	53	94	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	306	721	60	...	18	...	8	25	...	9	60	273	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	107	215	23	...	13	5	2	2	...	1	23	89	...
7	5	21	10	...	3	...	5	2	...	...	10	9	...
81	110	259	38	...	5	2	1	29	...	1	38	116	...
83	95	164	51	...	15	1	4	29	...	2	51	41	...
57	57	63	18	..	7	...	1	10	...	...	18	24	...
918	1,042	2,201	393	14	164	8	48	125	...	34	373	872	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	10	3
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	13	6	2
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	1
		Total ...	13	16	6
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	6	...	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	4	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	4	6	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	5	4	2
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...
		Attempt	..	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	3	7	4
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	2	5	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	3	...
22(a)	353 to 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	1	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	...	6	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	1	1
		Total ...	26	38	15

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1935-36.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Compounded	Withdrawn	Set free	Police pending	Evading arrest
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		3	..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	..	...	2	...
8	34	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	423	..	106	1	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
12	38	11	18	1	...	...	...	...	444	...	106	1	20	...
2	10	10	12	8	4	3	17	3	42	...	12	9	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	3	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	12	...	..	2	4	...
...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	...	...
4	11	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	35	61	11	4	...	1
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	146	172	28	39	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	64	...	19	14	4	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	7	4	...	...	...
2	2	4	3	..	...	...	...	...	32	12	5	23	...	..
2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	1	...	...
25	38	30	30	16	15	4	20	3	467	254	84	96	8	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	13	16	29
26	392, 393, 394, 397, and 398	Robbery	55	129	184
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	41	65	106
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	29	40	69
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,364	2,332	3,696
		Attempt ..	4	13	17
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,806	2,595	4,101
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	47	80	127
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	29	48	77
		Total ...	76	128	204
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft — of cattle	238	652	890
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	1,473	3,535	5,008
		Attempt ...	2	4	6
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	207	421	628
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	11	37	48
36	419, and 420... ...	Cheating	77	166	243
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	56	111	167
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	11	5	16
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,075	4,931	7,006
		Total of classes I to V ...	4,322	8,713	13,035
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	8	19	27
		Vagrancy	8	76	84
		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	108	145	253
41	.....	Other offences	24	118	142
42	.....	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,294	11,957	13,251
		Arms Regulation	48	185	233
		Total ...	1,495	2,504	13,999
		Grand Total ...	5,817	21,217	27,034

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1935-36.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562 Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
25	19	62	13	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	13	28	...
94	127	123	38	...	20	1	11	5	...	1	38	46	...
59	77	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	50	86	12	2	1	3	1	5	...	...	12	55	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,807	2,085	1,444	553	29	398	8	56	16	12	34	553	368	...
19	12	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,037	2,370	1,759	621	31	436	12	68	26	12	36	621	519	...
82	98	226	11	...	2	...	1	7	...	1	11	116	...
50	61	55	20	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	20	18	...
132	159	281	31	...	2	1	1	26	...	1	31	134	...
566	627	752	331	23	224	8	34	22	2	18	331	240	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,231	3,647	2,726	1,367	74	754	23	113	137	59	207	1,367	773	...
6	2	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	373	370	159	13	67	11	32	14	2	20	159	91	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	32	57	26	...	11	...	1	12	...	2	26	13	...
121	163	177	48	...	34	...	9	4	1	...	48	58	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
100	115	250	63	6	6	...	7	36	...	8	63	94	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
18	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
4,502	4,972	4,347	1,995	116	1,096	43	196	225	64	255	1,995	1,279	...
7,752	8,735	10,161	3,251	162	1,761	75	340	510	76	327	3,251	3,582	...
9	6	10	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	5	...
22	16	25	15	1	...	1	...	13	...	...	15	4	...
51	55	134	66	8	52	1	...	1	...	4	66	25	...
115	165	172	141	11	125	...	...	4	...	1	141	9	...
112	114	166	103	1	28	...	...	57	1	16	103	29	...
9,805	12,730	14,734	12,881	95	...	...	...	12,786	...	...	12,881	924	...
167	194	226	166	1	3	..	...	162	...	...	166	24	...
10,281	13,280	15,467	13,376	117	208	2	1	13,026	1	21	13,376	1,020	...
18,033	22,015	25,628	16,627	279	1,969	77	341	13,536	77	348	16,627	4,602	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	1	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449, 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460,	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	65	44
		Attempt ...	...	1	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	72	45
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	1
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	89	53
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	11	311	165
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	5	43	19
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	3	...
36	419 and 420	Cheating	3	4	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking.	...	12	3
		Attempt ...	..	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	462	242
		Total of classes I to V ...	63	588	309
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	1	1
		Vagrancy under 109 and 140 C.r. P. C. ...	...	5	2
		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	2	46	29
		Other offences	...	10	8
		Arms Regulation	...	95	...
41	.....	.....	...	...	...
42	.....	.....	...	...	...
		.....	...	...	...
		.....			
		Total ...	4	158	40
		Grand Total ...	67	746	349

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1935–36.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Police Pending	Evading arrest
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	1	...	...	5	7	..	...	...	11	...	...	4	5	...
7	11	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	15	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	134	100	55	27	6	...	...	...	249	6	1	236	28	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
69	147	105	59	37	13	...	...	...	328	6	1	247	33	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	3	5	...	..
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	..	62	44	5	5	...	...
27	53	47	13	6	1	...	...	...	150	...	2	22	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	155	121	73	26	4	3	...	...	400	5	24	146	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
14	19	23	2	3	...	...	...	...	104	1	6	3	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	1	...	1	..	...	. .	...	17	...	...	1	...	...
8	12	6	5	4	1	1	...	...	39	20	5	3	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	60	23	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
162	244	198	93	40	6	4	...	..	773	49	37	186	7	1
269	467	345	201	94	34	8	20	3	2,074	353	233	535	68	2
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
2	13	30	9	...	...	...	. .	...	32	1	...	2	8	...
28	12	17	1	3	...	...	...	..	15	...	2	1	...	2
1	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3	6	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	3	306	2	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	12	...	...	...
31	37	48	11	3		...	...	...	712	6	324	11	12	2
300	504	393	212	97	34	8	20	3	2,786	359	557	546	80	4

APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates										
	Past year	Present year							Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Courts of Sessions ...	187	205	105	417	...	...	...	...	463	522	...	295	179	1	2	44	1	...
Courts of District Magistrates.	14	22	7	7	...	26	...	2	36	42	8	14	12	3	4	...	1	...
Courts of other Magistrates ...	27,460	27,906	8,694	6,287	2,401	26,166	1,177	...	46,458	44,725	6,664	11,977	18,463	7	1,087	5,793	346	388
Total ...	27,661	28,133	8,806	6,711	2,401	26,192	1,177	2	46,957	45,289*	6,672	12,286	18,654	11	1,093	5,837	348	388

*These figures include 417 persons committed to Sessions this year + 105 persons pending from last year in those Courts, *i.e.*, in all 522 persons.

APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144
				Brought to trial					Total									
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Courts of Sessions ...	187	205	105	417	...	...	...	...	463	522	...	295	179	1	2	44	1	...
Courts of District Magistrates.	14	22	7	7	...	26	...	2	36	42	8	14	12	3	4	...	1	...
Courts of other Magistrates ...	27,460	27,906	8,694	6,287	2,401	26,166	1,177	...	46,458	44,725	6,664	11,977	18,463	7	1,087	5,793	346	388
Total ...	27,661	28,133	8,806	6,711	2,401	26,192	1,177	2	46,957	*45,289	6,672	12,286	18,654	11	1,093	5,837	348	388

*These figures include 417 persons committed to Sessions this year + 105 persons pending from last year in those Courts, *i.e.*, in all 522 persons.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases							
	Applications rejected		Sentence					
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court of Mysore	21	14	40	26	32	18	32	8
Courts of Sessions	10	7	426	383	129	82	223	125
Courts of District and other Magistrates	24	12	123	85	38	24	85	58
Total ...	55	33	589	494	199	124	340	191

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases								
	Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court of Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	20	8	
Courts of Sessions	5	3	1	1	28	15	237	179	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	2	2	+4	+4	2	2	36	16	
Total ...	7	5	5	5	33	20	293	203	

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	14,498	13,356	26,979	28,943	951	959	41,663	43,283	28,403	32,371	13,260	10,912
Subordinate Judges' Courts	2,284	1,628	7,474	7,903	318	245	9,909	9,776	8,146	8,075	1,763	1,701
District Judges' Courts ...	175	150	51	63	3	8	229	221	78	92	151	129
Grand Total ...	17,057	15,134	34,504	36,909	1,272	1,212	51,801	53,280	36,627	40,538	15,174	12,742

N B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 12 is due to the number of cases transferred from one Court to another during the year. The differences regarding past year's figures have been explained in the previous year's Appendix.

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value of suits instituted	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under s. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	60,80,408 3 9	1,605	2 064	1,274	17,137	9,190	1,501	637	...	478	12,953	8,068	620	10,730	58,82,894 4 9	207·7
Subordinate Judges' Courts	18,19,375 1 4	90	7,774	39	5,183	2,431	...	216	65	8	3,975	2,179	63	1,858	23,12,479 9 2	93·23
District Judges' Courts ...	12,90,741 2 2	6	38	19	2	2	2	5	46	6	3	14	1	74	55,50,565 2 4	1,012·33
Grand Total ...	91,90,524 7 3	1,701	33,876	1,332	22,322	11,623	1,503	858	111	492	16,931	10,261	684	12,662	1,37,45,439 0 3	

APPENDIX XI—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the result of Applications for the Execution of Decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Munsiffs' Courts	27,950	25,467	84,23,319 12 4	33,376	40,517	1,00,86,754 9 7	61,326	65,984	1,85,10,074 5 11
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	5,418	5,056	31,16,760 6 2	10,440	11,001	30,01,401 10 5	15,858	16,057	61,18,162 0 7
District Judges' Courts ...	215	222	42,26,410 5 1	174	195	24,96,913 11 9	390	417	67,23,324 0 10
Total ...	33,583	30,745	1,57,66,490 7 7	43,990	51,713	1,55,85,069 14 9	77,574	82,458	3,13,51,560 7 4

Tribunals	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	35,845	39,202	92,87,849 2 3	25,481	26,782	92,22,225 3 8	14,807	6,888	5,087
Subordinate Judges' Courts	10,802	10,613	24,94,015 2 10	5,056	5,444	36,24,146 13 9	2,224	2,645	575
District Judges' Courts	168	169	17,98,616 6 0	222	248	49,34,707 10 10	61	70	117
Total ...	46,815	49,984	1,35,70,480 11 1	30,759	32,474	1,77,81,079 12 3	17,092	9,603	5,779

NOTE.—The figures in columns 3 and 14 exclude 14 cases transferred from one Court to another, out of the pending cases of last year. Consequently, the figure in column 4 regarding value, excludes the value of these 14 cases.

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Court—											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Appeals from original decrees ...	234	252	118	142	352	394	100	197	252	197	6,36,097 12 4	7,47,030 1 9
Do appellate decrees ...	488	502	302	251	790	753	288	256	502	497	83,151 8 0	66,015 9 7
Do original orders ...	25	29	58	62	83	91	54	57	29	34	...	...
Do appellate orders ...	3	2	11	8	14	10	12	5	2	5	...	...
Total ...	750	785	489	463	1,239	1,248	454	515	785	733	7,19,249 4 4	8,13,045 11 4
Appeals from decrees—												
1. District Judges' Courts ...	1,005	738	897	818	1,732	1,229	361	270	1,371	959	3,29,832 5 8	3,69,481 9 0
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts	319	298	596	1,877	913	2,173	612	1,223	301	950	1,76,029 11 9	5,89,746 11 7
Appeals from orders—												
1. District Judges' Courts ...	265	192	238	194	503	386	208	193	295	193	...	...
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts	52	34	149	336	200	370	166	286	34	84	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,891	2,047	2,369	3,688	4,587	(a) 5,406	1,801	2,487	2,786	(b) 2,919	12,25,111 5 9	17,72,273 15 11

(a) Excludes 329 Cases transferred.
(b) The differences in past year's figures have been explained in the previous year's Appendix.

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
	Confirmed		Reversed		Amended		Remanded		Compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court—											Days	Days	
Appeals from original decrees ...	36	78	16	33	24	39	2	6	22	41	1,432·5	757·04	
Do appellate decrees ...	153	129	50	54	18	42	3	7	64	24	785·8	751·10	
Do original orders ...	28	33	7	18	3	3	12	3	4	...	237·0	152·09	
Do appellate orders ...	6	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1			
Total ...	223	243	75	105	46	85	18	16	92	66	848·7	832·71	
Appeals from decrees—													
1. District Judges' Courts ...	150	124	52	43	41	25	25	22	93	56	481·1	423·34	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	285	687	155	237	75	142	51	76	46	81	534·67	456·49	
Appeals from orders—													
1. District Judges' Courts ...	105	90	39	31	6	9	8	9	50	54	356·6	369·7	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	90	158	35	54	7	15	16	23	18	36	253·6	315·7	
Grand Total ...	853	1,302	356	470	175	276	118	146	299	293	...	442·5	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1935.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Mysore State ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 Sub-Jail, Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields. 44 Taluk Lock-ups	1,374	9,432	9,040	10,806	1081·55	1311·86	1,370	1,29,371-7-8	24 days	14

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1934-35, and 1935-36.		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State.	144,093	125,399	55,258	48,665	75,187	64,084	848	884	573	579	12,227	11,187

Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks Returned at the request of the parties	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mysore State.	143,957	125,259	Rs. a. p. 4,27,90,567-13-0	Rs. a. p. 3,51,15,274-1-1⅗	112	102	184	190	30	32

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	48,634	1,26,06,312 3 3	87,601 15 0	55,148	1,39,25,300 10 0	97,637 9 0	
Sales ...	64,077	1,59,28,385 14 9	1,14,528 10 0	75,332	1,75,18,272 15 10	1,28,694 6 0	
Wills ...	876	9,80,833 5 5	4,528 6 0	850	5,56,216 6 9	4,018 2 0	
Money Bonds.	435	1,21,269 6 7	776 6 0	445	98,582 5 1	633 11 0	
Miscellaneous.	11,237	54,78,473 3 1⅗	33,670 2 0	12,182	1,06,92,195 8 2	46,854 0 0	
B. Return			22,055 6 7			22,659 10 3	
Total ...	125,259	3,51,15,274 1 1⅗	2,63,160 13 7	1,43,957	4,27,90,567 13 10	3,00,497 6 3	
Total expenditure.			1,75,344 4 9	...	...	1,75,051 7 2	
Net profit			87,816 8 10	...	...	1,25,445 15 1	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1935	Receipts during		Total for 1935-36	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on 30th June 1936
			1935-36	1934-35		1935-36	1934-35	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City...	3,15,661	15,56,012	13,33,986	18,71,673	17,79,450	12,50,430	92,223
2	Chennapatna ...	217	40,384	29,901	40,601	39,554	30,105	1,047
3	Closepet ..	3,767	9,262	9,840	1,3029	10,518	9,658	2,511
4	Magadi ...	3,417	9,903	10,307	13,320	12,179	8,762	1,141
5	Kankanhalli ...	2,009	8,682	10,626	10,691	9,921	11,527	770
6	Dodballapur ...	1,019	30,418	21,975	31,437	30,706	21,648	731
7	Devanahalli ..	1,648	9,279	9,880	10,927	8,255	9,881	2,672
8	Anekal ..	981	9,640	10,450	10,621	9,448	10,883	1,173
9	Vadigenahalli ...	1,101	5,585	4,330	6,686	5,819	4,354	867
10	Nelamangala ...	4,692	5,606	7,500	10,298	6,990	7,080	3,308
11	Tyamagondlu ..	1,701	4,346	4,250	6,047	4,915	4,075	1,132
12	Sarjapur ...	324	4,850	1,958	5,174	4,031	1,722	1,143
13	Yelahanka ...	2,401	4,524	4,431	6,925	6,176	3,650	749
14	Hoskote ...	2,157	6,851	8,827	9,008	8,556	7,785	452
	Total ...	3,41,095	17,05,342	14,74,280	20,46,437	19,36,518	13,81,560	1,09,919

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1	Kolar ...	3,797	3,2802	72,469	76,266	34,074	68,584	7,682
2	Bowringpet ...	3,360	38,757	31,758	35,118	40,525	31,546	3,572
3	Malur ...	1,978	15,429	8,373	10,351	15,242	8,831	1,520
4	Mulbagal ...	203	6,256	5,272	5,475	6,755	5,702	—227
5	Srinivaspur ...	2,010	4,021	3,122	5,132	3,540	3,460	1,673
6	Chintamani ...	11,682	52,037	69,323	81,005	44,551	75,524	7,481
7	Sidlaghatta ...	2,835	7,269	10,537	13,372	6,769	9,204	4,168
8	Chikballapur ...	5,064	31,525	45,093	50,157	31,859	41,309	8,848
9	Goribidnur ...	2,250	8,998	9,065	11,315	7,604	8,229	3,086
10	Bagepalli ...	694	1,156	1,988	2,682	1,292	1,523	1,159
11	Gudibanda ...	1,802	3,475	2,355	4,157	2,991	2,653	1,503
	Total ...	35,675	2,01,725	2,59,355	2,95,030	1,95,174	2,54,565	40,465

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1935	Receipts during 1935-36	Receipts during 1934-35	Total for 1935-36	Expenditure 1935-36	Expenditure 1934-35	Closing balance on 30-6-1936
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tumkur ...	14,713	70,044	3,34,005	84,757	74,001	3,28,326	10,756
2	Madhugiri ...	514	13,048	14,047	13,562	12,882	14,009	680
3	Chiknaikanahalli	1,251	14,870	8,713	16,121	12,719	9,346	3,402
4	Sira ...	1,606	16,086	12,293	17,692	15,847	12,434	1,845
5	Gubbi ...	878	22,857	11,590	23,735	10,229	11.067	13,506
6	Tiptur ...	6,323	31,887	30,986	38,210	29,852	33,752	8,358
7	Pavagada ...	2,860	4,984	6,008	7,844	5,094	5,136	2,750
8	Kunigal ...	2,898	15,313	15,698	18,211	10,990	13,578	7,221
9	Koratagere ...	54	4,967	2,107	5,021	3,302	3,217	1,719
10	Turuvekere ...	603	9,100	6,472	9,706	7,351	6,360	2,355
	Total ...	31,703	2,03,156	4,42,819	2,34,859	1.82,267	4,37,225	52,592

* The large variation is due to the adjustment of the amount of Rs. 2,22,851 placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer, Water Supply Division, Bangalore, towards the Water Supply Scheme of Tumkur Town.

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1935	Receipts during		Total for 1935-36	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1936
			1935-36	1934-35		1935-36	1934-35	
	Mysore City ...	Rs. 1,933	Rs. 6,93,184	Rs. 7,27,776	Rs. 6,95,117	Rs. 6,71,965	Rs. 7,44,015	Rs. 23,152
1	Seringapatam ...	880	34,501	68,542	35,381	34,916	71,419	465
2	Malvalli ...	362	17,244	19,051	17,606	16,115	19,507	1,491
3	Chamarajnagar	1,214	29,820	42,233	31,034	28,288	48,657	2,746
4	Hunsur ...	3,356	13,714	13,140	17,070	14,847	12,025	2,223
5	Nanjangud ...	585	70,359	30,665	70,944	67,426	31,068	3,518
6	Mandya ...	22,062	59,850	52,370	81,912	63,744	43,524	18,168
7	Nagamangala ...	3,492	4,531	4,305	8,023	3,733	4,539	4,290
8	Periyapatna ...	994	3,494	3,214	4,488	3,595	3,789	893
9	Krishnarajpete	343	5,508	4,081	5,851	4,739	4,248	1,112
10	Mugur ...	23	3,077	1,042	3,100	2,074	1,112	1,026
11	Maddur ...	611	5,715	3,856	6,326	5,026	4,470	1,30
12	Saligrama ...	823	5,475	3,862	6,298	4,546	3,646	1,752
13	Bannur ...	86	3,100	2,727	3,186	2,781	3,072	405
14	T.-Narsipur ...	762	3,095	2,710	3,857	3,034	2,588	823
15	Mirle ...	1,152	2,817	2,700	3,969	1,940	1,899	2,029
16	Saragur ...	1,237	3,024	2,794	4,261	3,108	1,918	1,153
17	Yelandur ...	679	2,367	2,404	3,046	2,427	3,091	619
18	Ramasamudra ...	496	1,965	1,638	2,461	1,748	2,635	713
19	Melkote ...	225	3,024	2,823	3,249	2,870	3,222	379
20	Krishnaraja-nagar.	712	12,034	9,414	12,746	9,407	10,917	3,339
21	Agara Mamballi	2,303	2,397	2,205	4,700	1,958	2,331	2,742
22	Gundlupet ...	3,127	10,101	9,494	13,228	9,644	9,174	3,584
23	Belakavadi ...	896	3,101	1,389	3,997	2,359	1,557	1,638
24	Heggaddevan-kote.	558	1,974	1,507	2,532	1,818	1,667	714
25	Talakad ...	1,175	1,657	2,572	2,832	1,128	1,974	1,704
26	French-Rocks ...	468	14,245	17,969	14,713	13,744	18,897	969
	Total ...	50,554	10,11,373	10,36,473	10,61,927	9,78,980	10,56,956	82,947

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1935	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1935-36	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1936
			Past year 1934-35	Present year 1935-36		Past year 1934-35	Present year 1935-36	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hassan ...	6,569	69,901	48,156	54,725	68,732	49,402	5,323
2	Alur ...	4,218	7,136	7,581	11,800	7,121	10,424	1,375
3	Belur ..	3,064	6,756	6,541	9,605	5,909	5,641	3,963
4	Saklespur ...	4,436	23,226	17,057	21,493	21,818	12,163	9,329
5	Arsikere ...	14,224	46,908	46,097	60,321	37,114	54,650	5,671
6	Channaraya-patna.	1,251	8,383	12,015	13,266	8,853	12,839	427
7	Hole-Narsipur...	13,012	32,242	26,774	39,787	73,282	33,762	6,024
8	Arkalgud ...	342	6,042	10,273	10,616	6,879	10,136	479
9	Konanur ...	427	23,073	11,388	11,815	24,835	9,683	2,131
10	Harnahalli ...	353	1,194	1,402	1,755	1,078	1,243	511
11	Banavar ...	1,348	5,467	4,824	6,173	4,578	4,851	1,322
12	Sravanabelgola.	1,635	4,271	6,307	7,943	3,300	6,272	1,671
	Total ...	50,885	2,34,604	1,98,419	2,49,305	2,63,504	2,11,072	38,232

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1	Shimoga ...	4,592	86,185	92,547	97,139	87,696	93,674	3,465
2	Bhadravati ...	2,842	17,615	25,372	28,214	23,035	24,646	3,568
3	Channagiri ...	233	4.275	4,156	4,389	5,144	4,046	343
4	Honnali ...	1,494	6,725	6,780	8,274	6,675	6,771	1,503
5	Nyamati ...	2,189	6,241	5,542	7,731	7,257	5,156	2,575
6	Shikarpur ...	173	9,465	10,558	10,731	11,016	9,988	743
7	Shiralkoppa ...	577	5,412	6,735	7,312	5,395	6,045	1,267
8	Sorab ...	727	2,712	2,491	3,218	2,312	3,104	114
9	Sagar ...	8,462	30,296	36,232	44,694	29,147	36,232	8,462
10	Hosanagar ...	1,993	2,622	2,223	4,216	2,199	2,407	1,809
11	Tirthahalli ...	2,664	9,375	7,189	9,853	9,912	9,201	652
12	Kumsi ...	150	1,737	1,680	1,830	2,153	1,767	63
	Total ...	26,096	1,82,660	2,01,505	2,27,601	1,91,941	2,03,037	24,564

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1935	Receipts during		Total in current year 1935-36	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1936
			Past year 1934-35	Present year 1935-36		Past year 1934-35	Present year 1935-36	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Chikmagalur ...	13,263	49,845	52,448	65,711	66,212	41,969	23,742
2	Tarikere ...	3,016	33,172	56,535	59,551	33,482	57,051	2,500
3	Birur ...	10,368	9,372	8,243	18,611	8,852	9,575	9,036
4	Kadur ...	1,805	8,318	9,255	11,060	11,111	9,029	2,031
5	Koppa ...	4,013	7,399	9,098	13,111	4,927	10,530	2,581
6	Mudgere ...	2,623	7,303	6,909	9,532	6,429	6,418	3,114
7	Narasimharaja-pura.	240	6,295	4,816	5,056	7,368	4,484	572
8	Sringeri ...	5,810	4,694	4,792	10,602	5,795	4,719	5,883
9	Ajjampura ...	1,018	3,723	4,683	5,701	3,438	4,275	1,426
	Total ...	42,156	1,30,121	1,56,779	1,98,935	1,47,614	1,48,050	50,885

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1	Chitaldrug ...	23,866	69,913	72,628	96,494	67,692	81,862	14,632
2	Davangere ...	20,158	1,68,597	2,91,077	3,11,235	1,75,154	2,85,203	26,032
3	Harihar ...	2,216	19,005	18,636	20,852	17,941	19,724	1,128
4	Challakere ...	5,449	16,356	17,725	23,174	18,466	17,318	5,856
5	Hiriyur ...	1,618	8,596	7,967	9,585	9,055	7,023	2,562
6	Hosdurga ...	3,376	13,753	11,782	15,158	13,218	10,828	4,330
7	Holalkere ...	1,850	6,706	5,595	7,445	7,153	5,093	2,352
8	Jagalur ...	1,676	10,783	8,840	10,516	11,435	9,448	1,068
9	Molakalmuru ..	35	3,710	5,631	5,666	4,971	4,850	816
10	Naikanhatti ..	455	1,890	2,182	2,637	2,527	2,101	536
11	Mayakonda ...	430	1,353	2,479	2,909	1,199	1,747	1,162
	Total ...	61,129	3,20,662	4,44,542	5,05,671	3,28,811	4,45,197	60,474

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1935-36.

Month	July 1935	August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	Total for the year	Total for the past year	Average for the past five years
Mysore State	6·84	7·48	3·90	7·63	0·25	0·32	0·00	0·31	1·35	0·65	3·92	6·27	38·92	29·02	39·02

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1935		During June 1936		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	12	8	4	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	8	6	10	
3. Rice (common sort) ...	7	10	9	...	
4. Cholam	14	...	14	4	
5. Ragi	13	8	16	...	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Expenditure for 1935-36 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. General Administration—							
(vii) Reception and Entertainments of guests.							
(3) Catering and Miscellaneous Entertainment of guests.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
23. Irrigation—Major ...	7,97,807	...	7,97,807	...	...	...	...
Minor ...	43,513	...	43,513	...	2,76,798	2,76,798	...
Restoration of minor Tanks.	1,05,426	70,570	1,75,996	...	2,59,851	2,59,851	...
Establishment ...	1,99,606	...	1,99,606	...	53,542	53,542	...
Tools and Plant ...	1,942	..	1,942	..	630	630	...
Suspense ...	—839	..	—839	...	...	...	...
Total 23. Irrigation	11,47,455	70,570	12,18,025	...	5,90,821	5,90,821	18,08,846
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	4,12,625	1,19,698	5,32,323	3,74,918	13,441	3,88,359	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6,887	2,035	8,922	...	2,680	2,680	...
Other works ...	...	—10,193	—10,193	—79,725	11,003	—68,722	...
Loss on stock ...	...	668	668	...	...	...	...
Travellers' bungalows ...	7,951	36,125	44,076	...	...	...	...
Hill Stations ...	...	15,758	15,758	...	...	...	..
Establishment ..	...	1,38,431	1,38,431	...	26,450	26,450	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	2,028	2,028	...	127	127	...
Suspense ...	...	30,022	30,022	...	...	...	...
Deduct— Contribution ...	16,362	7,881	24,243	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,11,101	3,26,691	7,37,792	2,95,193	53,701	3,48,894	10,86,686
24A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	1,22,315	10,11,929	11,34,244	1,77,312	5,72,593	7,49,905	...
(2) Bridges	1,12,448	14,207	1,26,655	1,744	...	1,744	...
(3) Other chargs ..	...	825	825	...	...	...	...
(4) Collecting charges for Motor License Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Establishment ...	...	3,50,965	3,50,965	...	1,37,687	1,37,687	...
(6) Tools and Plant ...	2,264	...	2,264	...	3,818	3,818	...
Total 24 A Communication	2,37,027	13,77,926	16,14,953	1,79,056	7,14,098	8,93,154	25,08,107

APPENDIX XIX—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26. Education—							
Buildings ...	1,20,396	25,608	1,46,004	...	...	...	...
Establishment charges.	40,080	...	40,080	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	104	...	104	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,60,580	25,608	1,86,188	...	...	...	1,86,188
27. Agriculture—							
Buildings repairs ...	...	10,727	10,727	...	...	...	...
Establishment charges.	...	2,620	2,620	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	13,347	13,347	...	..	...	13,347
30. Grants—							
Grants for Public Improvements ...	...	4,064	4,064	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	650	650	...	...	...	...
Tool ...	...	4,714	4,714	...	...	...	4,714
31. Army—							
Military Works ...	54,765	18,971	73,736	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	20,050	...	20,050	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	45	...	45	...	..	...	...
Total ...	74,860	18,971	93,831	...	...	...	93,831
38. Krishnarajasagara works—							
Works ...	2,70,401	...	2,70,401	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	44,315	...	44,315	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	2,678	...	2,678	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,17,394	...	3,17,394	...	...	...	3,17,394
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Account Works ...	...	1,54,806	1,54,806	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	1,60,448	1,60,448	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	...	3,15,254	3,15,254	...	...	...	3,15,254

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Total Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39. Industrial Works—							
Sri Chamarajendra Water Works—							
Work Outlay ...	2,31,016	...	2,31,016	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	36,667	...	36,667	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	—666	...	—666	...	...	...	...
Suspense ...	—9,288	...	—9,288	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,57,729	...	2,57,729	...	...	...	2,57,729
XXX. Sri Chamarajendra Water Works—							
Revenue account ...	...	5,63,936	5,63,936	...	...	...	...
Depreciation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	47,679	47,679	...	...	...	...
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	6,11,615	6,11,615	...	...	...	6,11,615
Contribution Works—							
Buildings	2,43,494	17,737	2,61,231	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	48,019	13,176	61,195	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	4,60,807	6,544	4,67,351	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,52,320	37,457	7,89,777	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Works ...	35,231	3,081	38,312	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,87,551	40,538	8,28,089	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	11,024	...	11,024	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	493	...	493	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,99,068	40,538	8,39,606	...	...	...	8,39,606
Expenditure on Works incurred by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the Control of the Director of Public Health.—							
30. Grants for Public Improvements.							
Improvements to water supply to Towns.	1,42,103	...	1,42,103	...	...	...	...
Improvements to Towns and Minor Municipalities.	16,939	...	16,939	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,59,042	...	1,59,042	...	...	...	1,59,042

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock* in the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Male	Female	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1935-36	1,45,273	2,89,672	1,93,264	5,124	60,938	41,460	2,80,012	2,42,575	3,289	755
Kolar ...		1,54,090	1,70,772	1,52,171	8,256	57,236	45,617	4,72,722	2,38,082	1,378	445
Tumkur ...		1,84,652	2,02,153	1,61,918	10,824	50,928	40,928	6,23,663	2,77,298	1,738	681
Mysore ..		2,88,869	3,76,446	2,33,328	7,876	1,05,778	64,918	5,65,322	3,13,694	1,843	715
Hassan ..		1,70,883	1,92,308	1,43,290	4,846	51,599	34,252	2,34,006	1,02,662	1,274	360
Shimoga ..		1,66,172	1,38,653	1,47,138	15,154	66,410	49,104	31,135	38,822	714	636
Kadur ...		1,06,518	91,237	87,534	7,644	31,579	22,082	66,184	32,562	436	267
Chitaldrug ...		1,61,754	1,09,605	1,08,766	9,519	83,794	67,576	3,20,315	1,57,230	1,826	812
Total ...		13,88,211	15,70,852	12,27,409	69,243	5,08,162	36,59,137	25,95,359	14,02,925	12,488	4,671

		Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1935-36	10,271	2	1,12,491	8,761	39,342	84	1,019	21	185	11
Kolar ...		8,279	...	96,540	2,178	33,781	3	1,366	15	77	3
Tumkur ...		8,103	...	1,15,727	836	31,976	19	401	21	15	22
Mysore ...		7,466	21	2,05,353	3,988	67,991	40	975	20	12	9
Hassan ...		2,078	...	99,621	731	20,729	2	419	6	...	8
Shimoga ...		628	...	71,142	2,091	32,492	6	2,025	14	4	2
Kadur ...		1,209	...	49,599	809	13,386	18	142	17	2	6
Chitaldrug ...		4,781	3	71,862	3,622	27,707	8	472	44	...	1
Total ...		43,523	26	8,22,335	23,016	2,67,404	180	6,819	158	295	62

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1935.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1935-36.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State ...	1934-35	529	18,34 915	88	80,454	251	4,20,454	2,327	81,60,849	3,195	54,96,672	
	1935-36	535	17,06,256	88	61,942	254	3,98,670	2,327	31,46,644	3,204	53,13,512	

APPENDIX XXII.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1935-36.

Nature of Demand	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,05,22,000	91,62,000	1,05,40,879	1,01,41,663
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands ..	1,10,00,000	1,09,75,000	1,00,23,023	1,13,24,837
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta.	5,50,000	5,38,000	4,73,296	5,43,957
3. Miscellaneous ...	10,76,000	9,76,000	10,37,902	13,82,646
Deduct—Refunds etc.	*3,83,000*	*3,03,000*	*3,52,712*	*4,01,619*
Total ...	1,22,43,000	1,21,86,000	1,11,51,509	1,28,49,821
A. 1. Mining Royalty & Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	25,04,000	25,40,000	25,40,335	26,12,524
2. Other Leases	20,000	21,000	25,255	65,879
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	40,000	1,00,000	1,10,418	28,264
Deduct—Refunds	*1,000*	*1,000*	*88*	*985*
Total ...	25,63,000	26,60,000	26,75,920	27,05,682
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	10,04,000	10,01,000	10,27,678	10,99,605
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	13,43,000	12,02,000	13,34,530	14,13,093
3. Creosoting Plant	25,000	35,000	33,782	—14,491
4. Miscellaneous	38,000	38,000	50,773	58,655
Deduct—Refunds	*1,000*	*1,000*	*573*	*1,720*
Total ...	24,09,000	23,75,000	24,46,190	25,55,142
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	19,15,000	16,90,000	16,84,419	15,57,110
2. Toddy	30,30,000	28,35,000	28,43,408	28,40,026
3. Ganja and Majum	3,93,000	3,94,000	3,89,998	3,73,753
4. Opium	82,000	82,000	80,545	62,022
5. Other Receipts	1,61,000	1,58,000	1,58,024	1,50,196
Deduct—Refunds	*81,000*	*68,000*	*53,916*	*59,292*
Total ...	55,00,000	50,91,000	51,02,478	49,23,815
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	6,20,000	6,10,000	7,40,795	6,76,607
2. Court fee stamps	12,00,000	11,00,000	11,72,730	12,40,644
3. Stamped paper for copies	70,000	76,000	79,372	84,892
4. Entertainment Tax Stamps ...	15,000	20,000	21,818	17,868
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	28,000	29,000	32,091	38,149

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Fines, penalties and Miscellaneous ...	18,000	18,000	17,288	16,029
7. Deduct--Refunds	*1,30,000*	*1,00,000*	*94,145*	*1,25,150*
8. Refunds of Entertainment Tax Stamps.	*14,000*	*18,000*	*19,100*	*15,344*
Total ...	18,07,000	17,35,000	19,50,849	19,33,695
D1. Income-tax—				
1. Income-tax	17,28,000	18,19,400	17,98,561	19,15,677
2. Super-tax	7,29,000	8,17,000	7,76,124	8,49,748
3. Deduct—Refunds	*3,73,000*	*4,46,400*	*1,92,865*	*4,20,920*
Total ...	20,84,000	21,90,000	23,81,820	23,44,505
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	3,500	2,400	3,150	3,011
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	7,000	6,000	5,386	8,779
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	60,000	66,000	61,876	68,741
4. Miscellaneous	3,000	3,000	4,359	4,231
5. Deduct—Refunds	*11,500*	*12,400*	*30,622*	*21,401*
Total ...	62,000	65,000	44,149	63,361
F. Miscellaneous and Other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	6,06,000	8,96,000	4,54,330	10,23,252
2. Registration	2,24,000	2,55,000	2,73,164	2,85,992
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	16,000	18,000	20,640	34,472
4. Pensions and allowances	66,000	73,000	83,167	84,075
5. Stationery and Printing	22,000	26,000	28,817	26,876
6. Miscellaneous	1,52,000	1,83,000	2,93,372	5,79,719
7. Jails	1,000	1,000	411	765
8. Police	13,000	14,000	16,833	11,492
9. Medical	71,000	77,000	93,560	76,129
10. Public Health	30,000	29,000	29,443	30,228
11. Education	2,07,000	2,15,000	2,23,819	2,45,773
12. Army	27,000	29,000	42,988	32,142
Total ...	14,35,000	18,21,000	15,60,544	24,30,915
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus revenue of Assigned Tract ..	3,20,000	3,50,000	3,52,998	2,89,870
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances ...	2,63,500	3,00,700	2,87,570	2,33,866
(ii) Interest on arrears of revenue ...	46,000	45,700	59,140	86,519
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	19,22,000	27,24,000	27,55,709	25,64,488
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	30,000	28,000	29,324	18,797
(v) Deduct--Refunds	*4,500*	*3,400*	*1,173*	*948*
Total (2) ...	22,57,000	30,95,000	31,30,570	29,02,722

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Civil Works	97,000	94,000	1,19,368	1,25,947
4. Communications	5,77,000	6,05,000	6,36,393	...
5. Agriculture	43,000	37,000	53,661	45,270
6. Industries and Commerce	16,000	12,000	30,985	22,560
Total (G) ...	33,10,000	41,93,000	43,23,975	33.86,369
General Commercial Service—				
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	12,76,000	11,74,000	10,87,982	12,14,918
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts).	35,34,000	38,23,000	38,03,886	39,92,942
3. Iron Works Profits	—2,45,000	—50,000	—2,20,791	...
4. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	97,000	1,10,000	1,17,811	1,23,462
5. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	1,18,000	1,05,000	87,388	50,675
6. Sri Chamaraja Sagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	1,46,000	2,36,000	2,52,164	320
Total ...	49,26,000	53,98,000	51,28,440	53,82,317
Total Service Head Receipts ...	3,63,39,000	3,77,14,000	3,67,65,874	3,85,75,622
Gain on sale or discharge of Sterling securities	...	...	...	...
Interest on Mysore Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investments.	5,04,000	...	...	17,12,879
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies, for construction of Railways.	29,000	7,000	1,495	2,076
Commutation of pensions ...	65,000	79,000	68,553	81,257
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	...	1,42,07,100	...	1,16,11,218
2. Debt	...	...	61,59,031	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	19,09,400	18,05,900	17,47,828	17,77,040
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	8,60,000	1,99,200	...	11,47,606
(c) Endowment and other Accounts ...	50,000	1,64,200	1,55,954	12,132
4. Reserve Funds	17,93,600	20,90,600	65,77,377	...
5. Local and other Funds	...	2,02,200	...	1,47,986
6. Deposits	...	2,07,000	...	4,64,151
7. Advances	...	5,57,000	7,89,086	...
8. Suspense Accounts	...	1,12,800	...	14,21,208
9. Departmental Balances	...	5,000	...	...
10. Loans	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	38,543	1,03,441
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	2,26,334	50,12,005
Total Debt Heads ...	46,13,000	1,95,51,000	1,56,94,153	2,16,96,787
Total Receipts of Service and Debt hHads ...	4,15,50,000	5,73,51,000	5,25,30,075	6,20,68,621
Grand total including Opening Balance ...	5,20,72,000	6,65,13,000	6,30,70,954	7,22,10,284

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000
B. Revenue Collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	27,67,000	28,12,000	27,34,562	27,95,156
2. Forest	11,50,000	12,08,000	11,98,170	12,21,456
3. Excise	3,84,000	3,85,000	3,73,050	3,77,613
4. Income-tax	62,000	64,000	59,956	63,486
5. Stamps	52,000	50,000	51,440	53,980
6. Registration	1,74,000	1,76,000	1,73,130	1,72,913
Total ...	45,89,000	46,95,000	45,90,308	46,84,604
Administration.—				
1. Civil List	22,00,000	23,00,000	22,00,000	23,00,000
2. General Administration ...	12,38,000	12,63,000	13,21,019	13,39,251
. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	78,000	83,000	74,825	80,733
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	2,19,000	2,34,000	1,86,405	2,37,324
5. Miscellaneous	1,06,000	1,12,000	1,86,804	2,70,668
6. Courts of Law	10,61,000	11,04,000	10,83,671	11,30,001
7. Jails	1,01,000	1,14,000	1,09,433	1,31,292
8. Police	18,72,000	19,10,000	18,96,194	18,99,606
9. Army	14,31,000	15,56,000	14,42,092	15,09,925
Total ...	83,06,000	86,76,000	85,00,443	88,98,800
D. Public Instruction	47,94,000	49,81,000	47,47,396	49,29,268
E. Medical charges	12,07 000	12,95,000	13,03,983	13,05,162
F. Religious charges	3,53,000	3,52,000	3,51,412	3,48,913
G. Commercial services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	9,50,000	11,80,000	6,96,731	9,73,829
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ...	5,96,000	15,95,000	10,10,226	12,09,832
3. Industrial and other works ...	4,99,000	78,000	5,66,023	3,46,484
4. Iron Works	25,000	4,25,000	12,33,648	10,10,103
5. Commuted value of pensions ...	2,00,000	1,50,000	2,56,209	1,91,232
Total ...	22,70,000	34,28,000	37,62,840	37,31,480
G. A. Special contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve	.	...	50,00,000	...
H. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	11,13,000	11,88,000	13,18,946	12,18,024
2. Civil Works	5,13,000	4,76,000	6,11,986	7,37,792
3. Communications	10,58,000	12,36,000	13,27,712	4,67,782
Total ...	26,84,000	29,00,000	32,58,644	24,23,598

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Nature of Demand	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pensions	23,54,000	25,64,000	22,96,356	25,55,769
J. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,10,000	2,16,000	2,09,056	2,15,986
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000
3. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	60,08,000	61,58,000	60,54,474	69,65,795
4. Public Health	2,46,000	2,76,000	2,36,684	2,39,274
5. Agriculture	9,38,000	10,09,000	9,40,634	9,74,087
6. Industries and Commerce ...	1,67,000	1,61,000	1,60,251	1,55,898
7. Co-operative Societies ...	1,25,000	1,29,000	1,18,329	1,29,340
8. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
9. Grants for Public Improvements ..	4,17,000	4,51,000	4,16,751	5,05,705
10. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	6,000	1,000	—6,051	—20,648
11. Miscellaneous Electrical expenditure ...	...	...	—1,056	1,370
12. Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds	*5,00,000*	*5,60,000*	*6,60,685*	*3,18,959*
Total ...	94,95,000	97,19,000	93,46,387	1,07,25,848
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,85,02,000	4,10,60,000	4,56,07,769	4,20,53,442
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	32,00,000	...	35,09,899	...
2. Debt	1,45,000	162,01,600	...	113,60,988
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	13,94,224	...
(c) Endowment and other accounts ...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	26,67,027
5. Local and other funds	14,600	...	2,80,549	...
6. Deposits	3,00,000	...	9,87,528	...
7. Advances	1,62,800	...	...	74,831
8. Suspense Account	50,000	..	3,54,816	...
9. Departmental balances ...	..	...	10,258	2,994
10. Loans	12,75,600	1,05,700	7,84,248	7,40,437
11. Remittances	50,000	90,700	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	51,98,000	1,63,98,000	73,21,522	1,47,46,277
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	4,37,00,000	5,74,58,000	5,29,29,291	5,67,99,719
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	83,72,000	90,55,000	1,01,41,663	1,54,10,565
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	5,20,72,000	6,65,13,000	6,30,70,954	7,22,10,284

N. B.—The actuals for 1934-35 entered in the printed report for that year have since been revised so as to include the journal entry adjustments also.

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1935-36.

Heads	Demand			Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	23,55,865	1,07,19,202	1,30,75,067	1,11,42,440	4,00,663	15,31,964
2. Quit Rent	1,99,639	5,52,189	7,51,828	5,62,077	9,740	1,80,011
3. Miscellaneous	8,32,708	14,42,665	22,75,373	14,38,701	62,895	7,73,777
Total ...	33,88.212	1,27,14,056	1,61,02,268	1,31,43,218	4,73,298	24,85,752
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil Factory	...	11,02,955	11,02,955	11,02,955	...	...
2. Timber, etc. removed by Government and Private Agency.	1,90,175	14,10,792	16,00,967	14,12,782	7,634	1,80,551
3. Creosote Plant	22,490	1,72,808	1,95,298	1,66,479	23	28,796
4. Miscellaneous	2,536	60.089	62,625	58,475	252	3,918
Total ...	2,15,201	27,46,644	29,61,845	27,40,691	7,889	2,13,265
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	25,955	17,07,129	17,33,084	17,06,255	180	26,649
2. Toddy	1,01,480	31,49,568	32,51,048	31,46,644	1	1,04,403
3. Ganja and Majum	5,986	3,99,864	4,05,850	3,98,670	...	7,180
4. Opium	85	63,307	63,392	61,942	...	1,450
5. Other Receipts	5,805	64,445	70,250	64,548	514	5,188
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*58,526*	*58,526*	*58,526*	...	...
Total ...	1,39,311	53,25,787	54,65,098	53,19,533	695	1,44,870

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
4. Income-tax—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-tax	54,586	19,20,072	19,74,658	19,08,198	2,374	64,086
2. Super-tax	3,604	8,47,643	8,51,247	8,49,819	1,250	178
Total ...	58,190	27,67,715	28,25,905	27,58,017	3,624	64,264

(a) Arrears at the end of 1934-35 were Rs. 59,688 under Income-tax, which were reduced to Rs. 54,586 as a result of decision in appeal, revision, etc.

(b) Excess collection of Rs. 5,076 is not included in the above statement.

(c) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 4,25,306 were made during the year. The net collections after making refunds and including the excess collections amounted to Rs. 23,37,787.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1935.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results on in-patients				Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
							Rs.				* Correct figure not available
281 Hospitals and Dispensaries...	44,71,590	47,475	35,415	6,852	2,440	2,768	17,29,019	*	+12,251	...	

+ Average computed on new patients only.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1935.

Name	Estimated population as on 1st July 1935	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1934)	Present year (1935)			Past year (1934)	Present year (1935)			Past year (1934)	Present year (1935)	Past year (1934)	Present year (1935)	
Mysore State*	66,69,120	1,17,302	1,36,359	19,057	...	1,13,591	96,974	...	16,617	17·74	20·45	17·18	14·54	...

*Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March	
Past year 1934-35	Present year 1935-36		1934-35	1935-36
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
4	4	Colleges for men	2,063	2,038
2	2	Colleges for women	98	108
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	593	669
1	1	College, Teaching	66	39
1	1	College, Engineering	206	209
1	1	College, Medical	121	129
13	13	Total ...	3,147	3,192
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
31	31	High Schools for boys	7,718	8,244
293	293	Middle Schools for boys	33,578	35,746
7	7	High Schools for girls	485	538
33	35	Middle Schools for girls	2,812	3,285
364	366	Total ...	44,593	47,813
		(iii) *Primary Schools.*		
5,735	5,783	Primary Schools for boys	216,721	2,17,063
515	503	Primary Schools for girls	32,857	33,197
6,250	6,286	Total ...	2,49,578	2,50,260
		(iv) *Special Schools.*		
8	6	Training Schools for Masters	646	896
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	94	105
17	12	Industrial Schools for men	1,487	1,220
2	2	Industrial Schools for women	208	160
8	12	Commercial Schools	789	892
79	85	Sanskrit Schools	1,966	2,011
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	90	95
1	1	Engineering School	298	301
4	4	Agricultural Schools	130	134
1	1	Medical School	248	262
...	4	Nursery Schools, etc.	...	92
		Practical Instruction Classes	...	...
125	132	Total ...	5,956	6,168
6,752	6,797	Total--Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	3,03,274	3,07,433
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
963	997	Elementary	14,116	15,243
...	...	Total ...	...	...
...	...	Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...
7,715	7,794	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions.	317,390	3,22,676

XXV.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1935-36.

Average daily attendance in		Expenditure					
1934-35	1935-36	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,974	1,905	6,29,768	...	...	1,65,528	4,220	7,99,516
95	102						
481	549	42,425	1,500	...	...	4,654	48,579
66	33						
178	194	Included under Colleges for Men and Women.					
112	114						
2,906	2,897	6,72,193	1,500	...	1,65,528	8,874	8,48,095
7,123	7,656	2,96,962	4,800	6,326	1,44,874	25,801	4,78,763
28,049	30,350	6,76,124	...	2,727	17,497	35,553	7,31,901
439	483	57,969	...	...	3,996	5,597	67,562
2,422	2,907	89,531	...	...	4,187	45,053	1,38,771
38,033	41,396	11,20,586	4,800	9,053	1,70,554	1,12,004	14,16,997
1,68,121	1,67,108	14,22,585	3,77,662	47,200	1,902	7,901	18,57,250
24,643	25,118	2,79,471	73,489	35,500	84	10,744	3,99,288
1,92,764	1,92,226	17,02,056	4,51,151	82,700	1,986	18,645	22,56,538
616	826	2,10,725	...	...	...	...	2,10,725
87	97	40,662	...	...	177	1,151	41,990
1,266	995	79,000	...	...	...	...	79,000
203	139	600	...	...	...	1,430	2,030
681	812	4,983	...	...	5,417	578	10,978
1,327	1,350	9,433	...	300	...	...	9,733
64	80	6,137	...	...	225	...	6,362
173	162	33,341	...	...	9,750	...	43,091
128	118	24,200	...	...	...	...	24,200
238	231	Included under Colleges.					
...	64	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	Included under Middle Schools.					
4,783	4,874	4,09,081	...	300	15,569	3,159	4,28,109
2,38,486	2,41,393	39,03,916	4,57,451	92,053	3,53,637	1,42,682	49,49,739
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,06,655	68,364	6,076	1,73,631	18,000	14,72,726
2,38,486	2,41,393	51,10,571	5,25,815	98,129	5,27,268	1,60,682	64,22,465

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